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Despite Tough Talk, Moscow Viewed as Committed to Negotiations

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — If the only indicators were public pronouncements, it would be safe to predict a lengthy impasse when U.S. and Soviet negotiators meet in Geneva Monday to open talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

In the period leading up to the talks, the two sides have staked out positions that look almost irreconcilable. But if the opening bids by President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, were wide apart, there remain strong reasons to believe that neither side will readily countenance their failure.

One hopeful indication came from a senior Western diplomat who met with authoritative Kremlin figures after Mr. Reagan went on television recently to propose a mutual renunciation of the highly accurate multiple-warhead missiles that will be at the heart of the negotiations.

The envoy reported that his Kremlin contacts advised him not to take too seriously the contemptuous Soviet commentaries on the Reagan speech. The implication taken by the diplomat was that the Reagan proposal will receive a more careful hearing in Geneva.

The initial Soviet response was to castigate the president for adopting the guise of a peacemaker while putting forward an offer he knew that the Kremlin would refuse. According to the Russians, Mr. Reagan's purpose was to defuse protests in Western Europe and thus clear the path for deployment of a new generation of U.S. missiles that would give Washington a first-strike capability against Moscow's strategic missile force.

This line later gave way to a slightly more accommodating interpretation, in which the details of the Reagan offer were bitterly criticized but Mr. Reagan was rather successively patted on the back for shifting from "belligerent" statements of his previous months in office toward a posture that emphasized peace.

"It sounds incredible, almost fantastic, after everything that has been said and done in Washington in recent times: R. Reagan talking

diplomats in Moscow, the prevalent view is that the Soviet tactics in Geneva will depend largely on whether the Soviet leaders judge that they are going to have to sacrifice their own counter-part missiles to achieve that.

Until recently, there were indications that the Russians were banking on protest movements in the affected countries — West Germany in particular, but also Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy — to derail the Western alliance's plan to begin the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in late 1983. But now there may be less confidence that the Western plan can be thrown off course without reciprocal Soviet sacrifices.

If Soviet calculations have shifted, some credit must go to Mr. Reagan's speech. Even Western envoys in Moscow who have been critical of the president for his handling of relations with the Soviet Union in the past acknowledge that he chose a good moment for his offer, and that it was an offer well calculated to take the momentum out of a hitherto unusually successful Soviet propaganda drive in Western Europe.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Reagan was helped by the Soviet Navy, which had the misfortune to beach a submarine that apparently was nuclear-armed on the shores of Sweden, a neutral country that had shown strong interest in Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for a "nuclear-free" zone in northern Europe. That incident, many diplomats believe, not only underscored the risks to the Brezhnev plan, but undermined the credibility of Soviet "peace" proposals generally in Western Europe.

What emerges from all the Soviet commentaries is the high priority the Kremlin attaches to halting the deployment of the U.S. missiles that Mr. Reagan offered to give up. Among Western

peace, talking about negotiations!" the weekly journal Literaturnaya Gazeta said in a front-page piece last week.

Similar remarks had been made at a news conference by Vadim V. Zagladin, a Kremlin spokesman who was the first senior Soviet official to comment on the Reagan proposal. But while Mr. Zagladin went on to say that the president's offer was calculated to retrieve strategic primacy for the United States, Literaturnaya Gazeta said that the "main thing" was not the "tricks" in the Reagan speech but the fact that the president was talking about peace.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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But what probably mattered more was the Brezhnev visit to West Germany. For weeks before, the Russians made it plain that the Soviet leader's main purpose in his first visit to the West since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan was to foster support for the Kremlin's contention that the new U.S. missiles, not anything in the Soviet armory, constituted the immediate threat to the military balance in Europe.

This view already had strong backing among elements of West German opinion, as reflected in street demonstrations in West Berlin and Bonn of as many as a quarter of a million people. But the gloss that the Soviet press put on the Brezhnev trip — termed by France "a complete success" — did not disguise the fact that Mr. Reagan, by offering not to deploy the missiles, shifted the focus of attention at least equally to the SS-20 missiles already deployed by the Russians.

Soviet unease at the shift was reflected in the excursions Pravda made from a supposedly "full text" of the approving references to the Reagan proposal that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made at a Bonn banquet. And while Mr. Brezhnev countered with a speech in which he offered to reduce Soviet medium-range weaponry targeted on Europe by "not dozens, but hundreds" of units, there was a feeling among diplomats in Moscow that the Russians may find it difficult to retrieve the propaganda advantage.

When the negotiators sit down in Geneva, they are likely to fall quickly into dispute over

what weapons should be on the table, the capabilities and missions of various types of missiles and aircraft in each side's inventory and the weight that should be given to the different mix of weapons maintained by each side in calculating the balance that both profess themselves eager to maintain.

Soviet officials concede privately that these issues will take a long time to unravel and that agreement before NATO's December, 1983, deadline for deploying the first of the new missiles will be difficult. Some diplomats think that the Russians will stall the negotiations in the expectation that public opinion in Europe will force postponement of the deployment plan as long as talks are going on, others feel that the Kremlin may be so keen to halt the deployment that it will try to nail down an accord before the first U.S. missile is installed.

Demonstrations in Italy

FLORENCE (Reuters) — Nearly 200,000 people marched through the center of Florence and 50,000 paraded through Palermo on Sunday, demanding nuclear disarmament in demonstrations organized by Italian unions.

March in Lisbon

LISBON (Reuters) — Hundreds of students marched through Lisbon Sunday, demanding the abolition of nuclear arms by both East and West. The demonstrators, some of them wearing gas masks, also protested against the building of nuclear power stations.

Doubt Cast By Tass on U.S. Stand At Geneva

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The Soviet Union reiterated on Sunday its serious doubts about Washington's intentions as U.S. and Soviet negotiators prepared to open talks here Monday on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe.

The talks will be the second major attempt by the superpowers to get a grip on atomic armaments since the age of nuclear-tipped missiles began two decades ago.

In a strong reiteration of the Soviet position, Tass published a commentary, written by a senior executive of the official news agency,

cy, saying that Soviet citizens were "far from sure" that the United States shared Moscow's desire for agreement on curbing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Anatoly Krasikov, deputy director-general of Tass, said that while the Soviet Union was pressing to consolidate the existing balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the United States was counting on "achieving military supremacy."

Tough Posture

The soberly worded commentary underwrote the impression of Western diplomats that the Soviet Union was set to adopt a tough bargaining posture at the Geneva talks.

Soviet chief negotiator Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, 45, stepped on his arrival Saturday that his side came to the talks determined to display "good will and readiness to cooperate."

When he landed in Geneva on Friday, the U.S. chief delegate, veteran arms negotiator Paul H. Nitze, said that he would be "reasonable and tough" in the talks. Mr. Nitze, 74, a former deputy secretary of defense, went to West Germany on Saturday to be briefed by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the recently ended visit of Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in Bonn.

John Pope II said that he had sent personal messages to both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev "to express a vivid interest in the outcome of the negotiations, toward which millions of men of the entire world have turned their attention."

Some Limits

The first attempt at nuclear arms control began in the late 1950s when Moscow and Washington started what came to be known as the SALT process, for strategic arms limitation talks. It was meant to put at least some limits on the growing arsenals of big, intercontinental-range missiles and bombers based in the United States or Soviet Union that could devastate each other's homeland in 30 minutes.

Those efforts have continued on and off through the 1970s and may resume again early next year. They have met with only limited success thus far — a treaty to limit anti-missile defenses and a SALT-I agreement that has now expired, to put a ceiling on certain kinds of weapons.

Allen Taking a Leave So He Can 'Speak Out'

The Associated Press

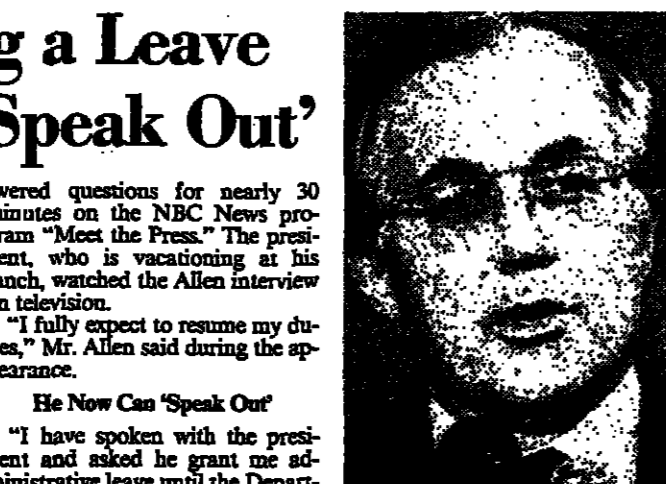
WASHINGTON — President Reagan's national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, announced Sunday that he has taken administrative leave until completion of a Justice Department investigation into his receipt of \$1,000 in cash from Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan.

Mr. Allen, who had withstood more than two weeks of intensive public scrutiny about the case, said he asked President Reagan for the leave on Saturday because, "The interest in this case had developed to an extent that great pressures have been brought to bear on the White House."

A White House spokesman said Mr. Allen called the president Saturday at his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Allen's surprise announcement came as he submitted to his first public interview since the existence of an investigation became known on Nov. 13. Mr. Allen answered questions for nearly 30 minutes on the NBC News program "Meet the Press." The president, who is vacationing at his ranch, watched the Allen interview on television.

"I fully expect to resume my duties," Mr. Allen said during the appearance.



He Now Can 'Speak Out'

"I have spoken with the president and asked he grant me administrative leave until the Department of Justice concludes the investigation, he said.

"This enables me to speak out," he said.

Mr. Allen refused to say whether Mr. Reagan supported his plans to return to his job. "I wouldn't want to characterize in any detail my conversation with the president," Mr. Allen said.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, was asked if the president thought Mr. Allen had made the right decision and he replied: "I think he honored Allen's request. He hasn't passed judgment either way."

Mr. Speakes added: "We don't anticipate him using his office. He is not performing any of his duties in the White House." Mr. Speakes said that he assumed Mr. Allen would remain on the White House.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israeli Cabinet Accepts U.S. Cooperation Plan

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — With Prime Minister Menachem Begin presiding from his hospital bed, the Israeli Cabinet Sunday agreed to send Defense Minister Ariel Sharon to Washington to conclude and sign a strategic cooperation agreement with the United States.

The Cabinet, however, did not take up the issue of European participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force because of Mr. Begin's health. An official said the Cabinet would take up that issue Monday.

Up until the Cabinet's action on the cooperation agreement, some Israeli sources had continued to suggest that the government might decide that the U.S. version of the pact was too limited to be worthwhile.

Although Mr. Sharon's trip has been scheduled for weeks, there had been suggestions that it might be canceled before the ministers' vote. Mr. Sharon, however, left for Washington shortly after the Cabinet meeting.

Israel made no secret of its preference for a much deeper relationship than Washington was prepared to offer. In effect, Jerusalem wanted its alliance with the United States to have equal status with those Washington has with NATO members.

But the Cabinet decided to take the U.S. offer. It instructed Mr. Sharon to sign the memorandum of understanding after making a last-minute effort to broaden the agreement during his talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Israel Radio reported Sunday that the Cabinet was informed that the United States was willing to make some additional concessions in the talks between Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Sharon.

To Meet Monday

Mr. Begin, who broke a thigh-bone in a fall Thursday night, was propped up in his bed at Hadassah hospital while his ministers crowded around him. Those present said Mr. Begin seemed to be in considerable pain.

Cabinet secretary Arieh Naor said the Cabinet did not even discuss the issue of European participation in the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force because Mr. Begin's doctors said that the meeting could last no more than 90 minutes to avoid tiring the prime minister.

Mr. Naor said the Cabinet would meet again Monday to take up the offer of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to join the U.S.-led force. Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich is to preside at that session.

Israel had planned to reject the European offer to participate because the four nations linked their agreement to join the force with a reassertion of the Common Market's Middle East peace formula that calls for direct negotiations

between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

However, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. proposed a compromise plan, intended to save face for both the Israelis and the Europeans, during a seven-hour meeting Friday with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Returning to Israel Saturday night, Mr. Shamir said that Mr. Haig's plan contained "some elements which have made the situation easier." He declined to say if he would urge the Cabinet to accept European participation — an action urged by the United States — or to reject it — a course favored by Mr. Begin and almost all other Israeli officials last week.

The plan for a strategic cooperation agreement grew out of Mr. Begin's visit to Washington in September. From the start, however, it was clear that Israel favored a much more far-reaching pact than the United States did.

Egypt Talks Delayed

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt has agreed to an Israeli request for postponement of the scheduled Dec. 2-10 talks on self-rule for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied lands, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that Israel requested the postponement because members of its low-level working group were scheduled to be in Washington during the scheduled meeting. He said a new date was tentatively set for mid-December.

Muldoon Party Wins 2-Seat Edge But No Majority in New Zealand

From Agency Dispatches

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — National election results Sunday showed the National Party of Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon holding a two-seat edge over Labor in Parliament but lacking an absolute majority.

With 250,000 absentee ballots yet to be counted — representing one-eighth of the registered voters — the breakdown was 46 seats for the National Party in the 92-seat unicameral House of Representatives, 44 for the opposition Labor Party and two for the Social Credit Political League.

In the previous Parliament, the National Party had 50 seats and the Labor Party 39.

"There will be no change of government," Mr. Muldoon said Saturday night from the stage of the Auckland Rugby Club.

The 1.8 million voters failed to give an overall majority to any party, producing the first hung Parliament in more than 60 years and giving the balance of power to the small Social Credit Political League.



Robert D. Muldoon



Wallace E. Rowling

The closest election result in New Zealand's modern history followed a traumatic year during which a South African rugby tour provoked divisions throughout the country.

Despite the apparent political deadlock, Mr. Muldoon argued strongly that he had a mandate to continue in power. He ruled out any accommodation with the Social Credit Political League, saying: "We're still the government. Nobody's going to talk to anybody."

Constitutional experts said the government would in fact be in a minority in full parliamentary sessions because its speaker would not have a deliberative vote.

Mr. Muldoon, however, said he was taking the Social Credit Political League at its word that it would not go against the government on appropriations bills or votes of confidence.

He announced that he did not intend to call Parliament together until next May as scheduled, but the Labor Party leader, Wallace E. (Bill) Rowling, said that Mr. Muldoon must convene it earlier to obtain a mandate to govern.

Result Not Final

The prime minister said he would press ahead with major foreign-financed energy projects even though they were opposed by the Social Credit Political League.

The already unstable situation could become even more uncertain in the next few days.

Three seats were held with majorities of less than 100, and the

results in these areas could be overturned after the counting of absentee votes, which officials said could take nine days or more.

Mr. Rowling, who lost two previous elections to Mr. Muldoon, said Saturday that New Zealand was left without a government, adding: "We are heading for another election. New Zealand has delivered itself of the worst of all possible options. A whole lot of people have said they don't like the government but have given it a precarious chance to hang on."

INSIDE

Seychelles Raid

The attempt by South Africa-based mercenaries to overturn the Marxist government of the Seychelles is emerging as a swashbuckling mission that began after a 62-year-old military adventurer was lured out of retirement and ended in failure because a customs inspector jerked open the false bottom of a suitcase. Page 2.

OAU Chad Force

Five African nations formally agree to deployment of peace-keeping troops in Chad by Dec. 17, the first such force assembled by the Organization of African Unity. Page 4.

Lotte Lenya Dies

Lotte Lenya, a star of the German and American stage and film, who championed the music of her husband, Kurt Weill, dies at 83. Page 5.

Spain Religious Shrine Believed Oldest Sanctuary Yet Discovered

By Tom Ferrell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. and Spanish scientists have reported finding the earliest intact religious sanctuary from the early Stone Age at El Juyo Cave, an archaeological site in northern Spain near the seaport city of Santander.

The scientists said they believe that the sanctuary was built 14,000 years ago, which would make it the oldest known religious shrine. Other than burial sites, the oldest shrines known previously are in the Middle East, and they are about 9,000 years old.

The El Juyo sanctuary contains a free-standing sculptured stone head, interpreted by the scientists as that of a supernatural being. On one side of the sculpture is the visage of a human being, and on the other is that of an animal, probably a cat.

Scholars had long hoped to find evidence that would clearly show the existence of religious behavior or ritual in the Paleolithic Era. Cave paintings, decorated artifacts and burial offerings, many archaeologists believe, suggest religious belief but not the existence of a shrine.

The El Juyo sanctuary, details of which were published this summer by the Spanish Ministry

of Culture and by the History of Religion, an American journal, was discovered by Leslie G. Freeman and Richard G. Klein, both anthropologists at the University of Chicago; by J. González Echegaray, director of the Altamira Museum and Research Center in Santillana, Spain, and by I. Barandiaran of the University of Santander.

The excavation was financed by the Spanish Ministry of Culture and the U.S. National Science Foundation.

The site has been known since 1957 as the home of a late Paleolithic culture called Magdalenian III, which flourished about 14,000 years ago. The sanctuary occupied about 120 square feet just inside the mouth of the cave.

A shallow trench was found in the center of the complex, containing animal bones, new and unused spearheads and other artifacts. Atop the trench was a mound about 30 inches high that contained similar offerings of bones, spearheads and other artifacts, alternating with layers of carefully arranged rosicetes of earth. Mr. Freeman said.

"It was as if the builders had scooped earth into small cups or buckets about 4 inches across, and then inverted them on top of the mound," he said. "One

circle of earth was in the center, surrounded by six more circles, their edges just touching."

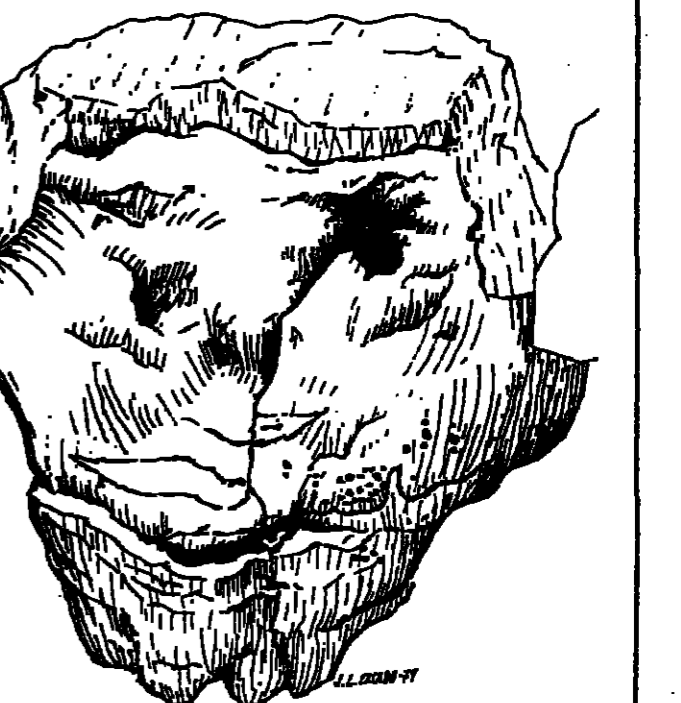
The mound was plastered over with a clay shell, and above this was a horizontal limestone slab 71 inches long, 47 inches wide and 6 inches thick, the slab weighing nearly a ton.

Possible Sanctuary

The sculpture, 14 inches tall, was placed on a smaller mound facing the cave entrance, he said. A natural vertical fissure of the rock was used to divide the stone face into two parts: on one side, the half-face of a man with a mustache and beard; on the other, the half-face of a carnivore, most likely a lion or a leopard, with muzzle, whiskers and a single pointed tooth.

In concluding that the site was a religious sanctuary, Mr. Freeman noted that a sanctuary is defined as a place where some kind of collective sacred behavior takes place. He said the collectivity was demonstrated by the large stone.

"Given the amount of work required to move the limestone slab, at least 10 to 15 individuals would have participated in building the sanctuary," he said. "It was a group undertaking, and that suggests a shared system of group beliefs."



The left part of the oldest religious sculpture shows the half-face of a man with a mustache and beard; on the right, the half-face of a carnivore, most likely a lion or a leopard.

Mr. Freeman conceded that "there could be a lot of collectively built monuments that wouldn't call ritual, if you can explain them as having some kind of technical economic use," and noted that many arrangements of large stones, in Europe and elsewhere, were clearly de-

signed for the observation of astronomical events.

"But El Juyo is not explicable in economic terms," Mr. Freeman said. "There's a whole lot of effort going on, none of which is visible after the structure is built. It is not economic activity."

U.S. to Start NATO Missile Production Before Tests End

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Fearing that the two new missile basing to NATO's nuclear modernization program will not be ready for their scheduled deployment in 1983, the Pentagon has decided to begin production even before their development and testing programs are completed.

Leading Pentagon officials say this "concurrency program" is necessary because of concern that any delay in the Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missile systems could increase Western

European opposition to their deployment.

"The program does have risks in it in the context of how much concurrency has been accepted," Deputy Undersecretary of Defense James P. Wade Jr. told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense in a closed meeting in September, the transcript of which was recently released.

"Commitment to Allies"

When pressed, Mr. Wade characterized the risks of not meeting deployment schedules as "moderate."

U.S. determination to push the systems in this faster-than-normal procedure, Mr. Wade said, was to meet "a commitment to our [NATO] allies" made in December, 1979.

At the time the diplomatic commitment was made, however, neither system was expected to be ready by December, 1983.

The Pershing-2, for example, was in a development program that had December, 1984, as its target date. And the ground-launched Cruise missile program, which had already run into technical problems, was being de-emphasized in favor of a submarine-launched Cruise missile.

As explained at the congressional hearing, the concurrency programs for both missiles will set up the following problems:

- The Pershing-2 will have undergone only two of its planned 28 flight tests before the Pentagon must make its production decision in June, 1982. Those two tests will be the first at a new, extended 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) range. Up to now the Pershing has had a 400-mile range.
- The first flight test of the Pershing-2 against a land target is not scheduled until July, 1982. The testing of an operational, mobile Pershing-2 will not take place until mid-1983.

However, Pentagon officials believe that the new guidance system on the Pershing-2 was adequately tested during 1977-78 shots carried out with Pershing-1 missiles.

The ground-launched Cruise missile, which has already slipped two years in its testing program, has a scheduled production decision date of May, 1983, by which time more than one-third of the procurement funds will have been spent.

The delay, in part, came from troubles the Air Force has had with the computer system for the missile.

Seeking to Hide MX, U.S. Studies New Moves

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior officials in the Defense Department have said that they have begun to devise a new approach to the deceptive deployment of both the MX nuclear missile and a missile defense system intended to make the MX invulnerable to Soviet attack.

The plan, which is part of the search for a long-term method of basing the MX intercontinental missile, calls for coordinating both the MX's deployment and its ballistic missile defense system, and making as many elements of the new force movable as possible.

being designed to push the Soviet Union into an expensive technology race as opposed to an expensive but more dangerous arms race.

The officials noted that the Soviet Union had already shown an interest in making its intercontinental ballistic missile force mobile. They said that they had seen evidence of Soviet experiments in transporting ballistic missiles along the trans-Siberian railway.

On Oct. 2, President Reagan disclosed the administration's \$180 billion program intended to revitalize the nation's strategic nuclear deterrent. The decision included plans to find invulnerable bases for the MX missile.

Mr. Reagan canceled the scheme adopted by President Jimmy Carter that called for shuttling 200 MX missiles among 4,600 shelters in the deserts of Utah and Nevada. While rejecting that "shell game," the Reagan officials said, the general concept of deceptive deployment was retained.

They said that the new concept of random motion meant moving not just the MX missiles around but also the other components in an irregular and unpredictable fashion.

Software Problems

"The problems we have run into have been in the development of the software for the computer," Maj. Gen. R.D. Russ, Air Force deputy chief of staff for research and development, told the subcommittee. "I think maybe we were a little ambitious when we started," he said, but added that he believed that for the 1983 date to be reached, "we need to proceed at the pace that we are going."

There has been only one test to date of a prototype transporter for the Cruise missile that led to a redesign of the equipment, the congressmen were told. "That is the way we planned it," Gen. Russ told the congressmen. "We do not plan on building a full-scale development engineering model [of the transporter] until this year."

Testing of the missile itself is being done primarily through continuous testing of the submarine-launched Cruise missile. It has been tested 58 times, the congressmen were told, and "is about 99 percent identical to the land-attack vehicle."

Law on Special Powers Urged by Polish Party

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish parliament is expected to be called into session in the next few days to debate legislation to combat the country's political and economic crisis, well-informed sources said Sunday.

The Sejm would be convened to consider what amounts to an order from the Communist Party to grant the government special powers that could include a strike ban and the imposition of a state of emergency.

The resolution again emphasized the ruling party's commitment to encouraging Solidarity and other forces to join what is being called a Front of National Accord. The front would allow ongoing consultations between the government, the labor union and the Roman Catholic Church in an effort to solve the nation's problems.

But many speakers at the plenum made it clear they would never tolerate the loss of Communist supremacy in Poland, and voiced angry criticism at the appearance of political opposition groups around the country, many with links to Solidarity.

Another official report acknowledged that the Communist Party had lost nearly half a million members, or one-sixth of its strength, in recent months.

Political Anarchy Reported

Speakers depicted mounting political anarchy, and many attacked Solidarity activists for banning party cells from factories and work places.

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Allen Wants to 'Speak Out,' Says He Is Taking a Leave

(Continued from Page 1)

payroll during the leave of absence.

Asked if Mr. Allen would be welcome back at the White House if cleared, Mr. Speaker said, "We would have to wait and see, but I would not assume otherwise."

"Bad Judgment"

During the interview, Mr. Allen continued to deny any wrongdoing but conceded he "did exercise bad judgment" in not reporting his receipt of the cash to a White House lawyer immediately.

Attorney General William French Smith has about two weeks until he will be required by law to drop the Justice Department's preliminary investigation of the matter or ask for the appointment of a special prosecutor to decide whether there is reason to believe Mr. Allen committed a crime.

Mr. Allen said he expected to be cleared without the appointment of a special prosecutor and added, "I fully expect to resume my duties." He said that if a special prosecutor was named he would expect to remain on leave but not resign.

In the meantime, Mr. Allen said, Adm. James W. Nance, the deputy director of the national security council staff, would take over for him.

Allegations of financial irregularities led to Mr. Allen's withdrawal last year from Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign. A newspaper article then said he had used a position in the Nixon administration to benefit financially.

Mr. Allen took a leave of absence from the campaign after the article appeared but rejoined the Reagan staff after the election.

U.S. authorities were understood to believe that there probably was no other gift, that the report probably resulted from a misunderstanding by someone not entirely familiar with arrangements for the interview. However, authorities on both sides of the Pacific were understood to be continuing to investigate the report.

Mr. Allen said he gave the money to a secretary and forgot about it. The money lay in the safe from Jan. 21, the day after Mr. Reagan's inauguration, until it was discovered in mid-September.

Official sources said that neither Japanese nor U.S. officials had been able to corroborate reports from Japan that Mr. Allen had received a larger gift for his role in arranging the interview.

The Tokyo newspaper Maimichi reported Saturday that in addition to the \$1,000 and two watches that Mr. Allen had acknowledged receiving, another gift was presented to him on Jan. 18.

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Police, Protesters Clash At Frankfurt Airport

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Youths protesting construction of a new runway have clashed again with police at Rhein-Main International Airport.

A police spokesman said the protesters, in several groups of about 100, attacked police positions on Saturday along a concrete wall built to keep them from the construction project. No injuries were reported. The clash followed noisy demonstrations that disrupted holiday shopping in central Frankfurt.

South African police confirmed Saturday that Michael Hoare, a former British Army tank commander who helped install Mobutu Sese Seko as president of Zaire, was one of 44 mercenaries arrested Thursday after the Air India jet that they had hijacked landed in Durban. The group commander fled the plane to escape from a shoot-out at the Seychelles' Pointe Larse Airport. The battle was unplanned, erupting only after authorities discovered automatic weapons in the luggage of what was supposed to be a vacationing rugby team.

South African officials were reported to be "hoping mad" about the coup attempt. They insist they had nothing to do with it. "I can tell you most categorically that the South African government was not involved in the plot," Police Minister Louis Le Grange said Friday night.

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World News Briefs

Blast at Sikh Leader's Temple Kills 3
The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Three persons were killed Sunday in a bomb blast at the temple of a Sikh religious leader whose recent arrest on murder charges sparked rioting and a plane hijacking, United News of India reported.

Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, 34, was not in his temple at Chowk Melhi, in Punjab state 250 miles (400 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi, when the blast occurred, the agency quoted local officials as saying. Mr. Bhindranwale, charged with plotting the Sept. 9 assassination of a leading newspaper editor, surrendered to police Sept. 20 after evading arrest for a week by taking refuge in his temple.

Mr. Bhindranwale's release was a major demand of five Sikhs who hijacked an Indian aircraft to Lahore, Pakistan, on Sept. 29. They were captured by Pakistani commandos. Mr. Bhindranwale was later released, but murder charges against him were not dropped.

Hondurans Vote for Civilian Leader
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Hondurans voted Sunday for their first civilian president in a decade, to replace Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia. More than 80 percent of the 1.5 million eligible voters were expected to go to the polls.

The leading candidates were Roberto Suazo Cordova, 53, a country doctor who heads the Liberal Party, and Ricardo Zuniga Aguinista, 65, a lawyer who supports the army and is the National Party candidate. Because the Liberal Party won narrowly in last year's election for a Constitutional Assembly, Mr. Suazo was considered a slight favorite.

But the army has placed restrictions on the authority of the next government and seems certain to remain the dominant political force. Both Mr. Suazo and Mr. Zuniga last month agreed to grant the Superior Council of the Armed Forces a veto over Cabinet appointments, and not to sponsor any investigation of corruption in the present government or the armed forces.

Cabinet Changes Expected in Japan
Reuters

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki will announce major changes in his 21-member Cabinet on Monday, Liberal Democratic Party sources said Sunday. The sources said up to two-thirds of the ministers would be moved to new jobs or dropped.

The sources said the post of foreign minister, now held by Smao Sonoda, was expected to go either to the party secretary-general, Yoshio Sakurachi, 69, or to Tokuhiko Kosaka, 65, a businessman.

The finance minister, Michio Kameoka, 58, and the head of the Economic Planning Agency, Toshio Kuroki, 70, were expected to retain their posts in the shake-up, which is reportedly planned to end squabbling over new trade measures.

U.K. Ex-Envoy Admits Illegal Ties
The Associated Press

LONDON — A former British diplomat said Sunday that his love affair with an embassy maid led him into illegal links with Czechoslovak intelligence sources in Prague and London more than 20 years ago.

But after the incident was disclosed by The Sunday Times, 63-year-old Edward Scott called a press conference and denied ever being a spy, saying that he approached the Communist agents only to help his mistress escape to the West. He said he told the agents "nothing of the slightest consequence. I had no earthly intention of doing anything."

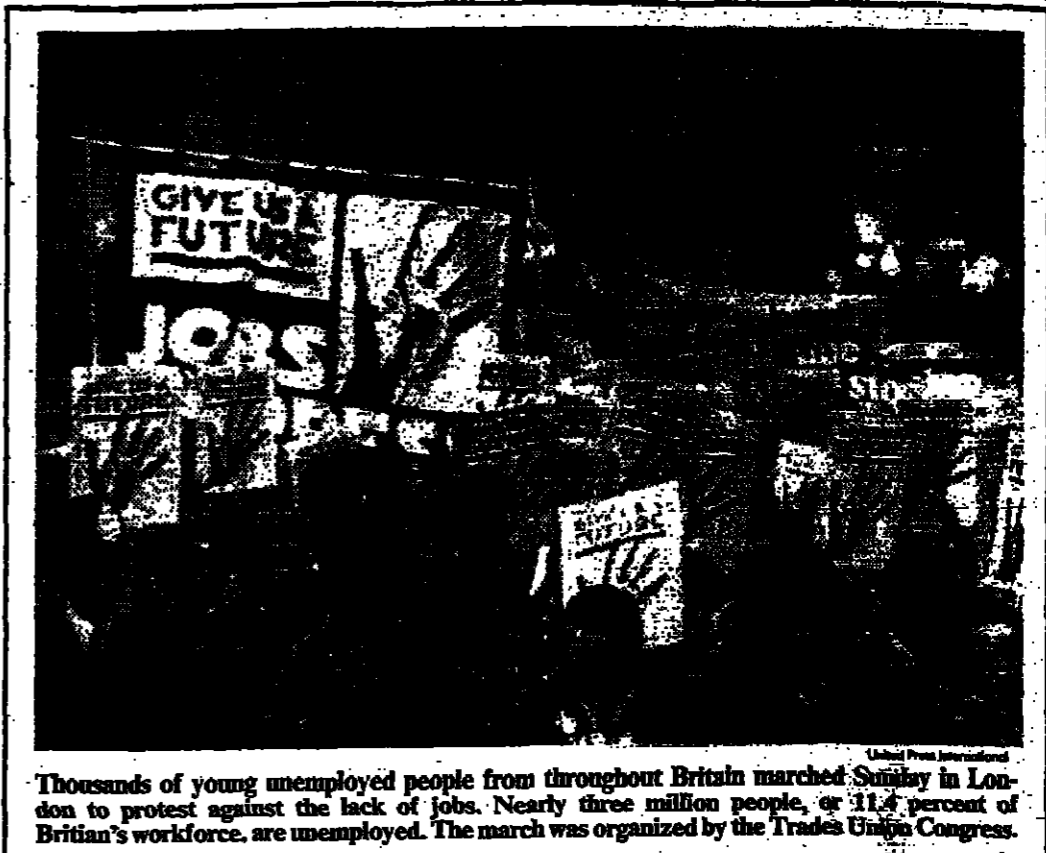
The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.

The new concept is part of what one official called a "research and development strategy" that was

Ballantine's
Superb Scotch Whisky

Rive Gauche
n'est pas un parfum pour les femmes effacées.

Parfums
YVES SAINT LAURENT



Thousands of young unemployed people from throughout Britain marched Sunday in London to protest against the lack of jobs. Nearly three million people, or 11.4 percent of Britain's workforce, are unemployed. The march was organized by the Trades Union Congress.

Mercenaries in Seychelles Attack Were Foiled by a Customs Check

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The attempt by South Africa-based mercenaries to overturn the Marxist government of the Seychelles is emerging as a swashbuckling mission that began after a 62-year-old military adventurer was lured out of retirement, and that ended in failure only after a curious Seychelles customs inspector jerked open the false bottom of a suitcase.

South African police confirmed Saturday that Michael Hoare, a former British Army tank commander who helped install Mobutu Sese Seko as president of Zaire, was one of 44 mercenaries arrested Thursday after the Air India jet that they had hijacked landed in Durban. The group commander fled the plane to escape from a shoot-out at the Seychelles' Pointe Larse Airport. The battle was unplanned, erupting only after authorities discovered automatic weapons in the luggage of what was supposed to be a vacationing rugby team.



Michael Hoare ... in 1965

There were conflicting reports on whether any foreign mercenaries remained at large in the Seychelles.

The Seychelles news agency said 10 mercenaries, all South Africans, were captured there and that an investigation was under way to determine if others had infiltrated the islands before the main group arrived.

In Johannesburg, South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha disclosed that his department had been approached several times by dissident groups in the Seychelles asking for assistance in overthrowing President René. He said they were "told categorically that it was the policy of the South African government not to concern itself with adventures of this nature."

Tanzanian Appeal

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Reuters) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has urged the international community to demand that South Africa hand over the arrested mercenaries to the Seychelles government.

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Responsibility Claimed

[A Seychelles journalist, Paul Chow, who is living in exile in London, on Sunday claimed responsibility for the coup attempt. The Associated Press reported in London. Mr. Chow, 31, said he heads a group called Le Mouvement pour la Résistance that funded the coup attempt.

[In a telephone interview, Mr. Chow denied black African charges that South Africa was behind the coup. He would give no details of how the mercenary recruiting was organized, except to say he thought it was through "local Europeans" and that the exercise cost "much less than \$1 million."

[British newspapers quoted Mr. Chow as saying his group would try to "restore democracy" in a new coup. Mr. Chow was quoted as saying that the attack was organized by a group of about 100 Seychelles exiles in London, most of them wealthy, and "a pumber" in other European capitals. He said they wanted to return to power James Mancham, the former president, who was deposed in a coup led by the present president, Albert René, in 1977. Mr. Chow said Mr. Mancham, also exiled in London, was informed of the coup attempt but did not help organize it, the AP reported.]

The arrest of Mr. Hoare, a long-time South African resident, lent an added aura of intrigue to the coup attempt. Mr. Hoare, an Irish-born mercenary, had announced his retirement as a commando-for-hire three years ago.

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Rift on Economy Seen at Talks on Belgian Cabinet

BRUSSELS — A rift over economic policy has weakened prospects for a quick end to Belgium's political deadlock through the formation of a center-right coalition government, political sources said.

After a day of talks among party chiefs Saturday, Willy De Clercq, leader of the conservative Flemish Liberals, failed to secure the support of the French-speaking Social Christians for an austerity program aimed at resolving the worsening financial crisis, the sources said.

Mr. De Clercq was asked to form a government by King Baudouin after inconclusive general elections on Nov. 8. He has already secured an outline accord with the three other parties that would form the coalition with the Flemish Liberals — the French-speaking Liberals and the Flemish and French-speaking wings of the Social Christians.

As the talks reached deadlock he consulted the king but was told to continue his efforts, the sources said. But political commentators said the impetus for a new government was slowing.

Mr. De Clercq said all four party presidents had reaffirmed their desire to establish a Liberal-Social Christian coalition, and he said talks would resume on Monday after a meeting of the executive council of the French-speaking Social Christians.

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Reagan's Humor Keeps an Imperial Presidency at Bay

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — After 10 months in office, President Reagan shows no sign of succumbing to the temptations of an imperial presidency.

More than any other recent president, Mr. Reagan likes to tell a joke at his own expense, and he even turns aside with good humor criticisms that go to the core of his presidential style.

How closely Mr. Reagan follows daily developments, how engaged he is in the process of governing and how he arrives at decisions still remain often mysterious to outsiders.

The president is well aware of — and reportedly not pleased by —

Public Response to Criticism Is the Joke, Not the Retort

office just in case somebody tried to take it over." It is hard to imagine other recent presidents even cracking a smile over such a question.

Puzzling Style
While Mr. Reagan's approach is far removed from the imperial manner of a president who invokes his authority at every moment and reacts sharply to all perceived slights, his style does create some puzzlement.

At times the president is clearly well-informed. In a March interview, for example, he answered without hesitation questions on African policy that were far from the forefront of his concerns at the moment.

On other occasions, Mr. Reagan leaves the impression that he has only a hazy understanding of a complicated issue.

On Oct. 2, for example, the president appeared in the White House East Room with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to announce his decision on deployment of the MX missile and construction of the B-1 bomber. Mr. Reagan agreed to answer a few questions before turning the microphone over to Mr. Weinberger, but he appeared distinctly uncomfortable and unprepared.

Some of his news conference performances have been relaxed and impressive. Others have stirred a new round of questions

about how closely he is in touch with events.

In his initial round of meetings with foreign leaders, Mr. Reagan has done better than some critics suggested he would. He has had many more successes than problems.

Mr. Weinberger said recently that every foreign head of state has come away from a first meeting with Mr. Reagan very impressed and holding "a revised opinion of Reagan's strength as a leader."

The score may not be quite so perfect, but the president has served his policy purposes well in most of his top-level encounters.

One part of the Reagan puzzle is that he often is showcased as dealing with the lighter side of his life as president.

For example, two recent interviews were heavily devoted to his life on his mountaintop ranch near Santa Barbara.

When he talked with a New York Times reporter, the ground rules were that only questions about the ranch could be asked.

With Barbara Walters of ABC, he took questions on some major issues, but the bulk of the hour-long program was on the ranch and Mr. Reagan's personal life, including his relations with his parents and children.

Edwin Meese 3d, the chief presidential counselor; James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Reagan's chief of staff; and Mr. Weinberger were making

themselves available for television interviews about the budget showdown with Congress and forthcoming weapons talks with the Soviet Union while Mr. Reagan gave his lighter interviews.

Toughest Decision

The contrast was underlined when Miss Walters asked what had been the toughest decision of his presidency and he replied, "It could have been the veto the other night."

It would be interesting to hear the president explain why he considers that confrontation, which he called "a game of chicken," a harder decision than his budget-cutting decisions, the decision to sell AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, deployment of the MX missile or his message to the Soviet Union on arms reduction in Europe.

The decision-making procedure in the Reagan White House adds to outsiders' puzzlement over the president's role.

In essence, Mr. Reagan is presented with options, both in writing and orally from his advisers and Cabinet members. He considers the written papers and listens to the oral arguments, but rarely makes a decision on the spot. Instead, the president's advisers announce that an issue is ready for a presidential decision, but that the president wants more time to reflect.

At the moment, natural gas

deregulation is in such a state of suspended action. In this as with other issues, the delay occasioned by Mr. Reagan's sometimes prolonged private considerations appears to outsiders to be mostly a means of seeing a politically propitious timing for a decision.

On questions that have reached this stage, the president can announce a decision at any time even though days or weeks may have passed since the issue was last described as being on a front burner.

While the president's day-to-day role is sometimes unclear, there are some important decisions on which Mr. Reagan acts from strong convictions and takes a leading role.

Firm on Military

In a tough choice between lowering the budget deficit and cutting the rate of increase in military spending, Mr. Reagan came down strongly last August on the side of a large military buildup. He did not want to trim his military plans, and he stood firm.

Despite his goal of balancing the budget, Mr. Reagan has stood equally firm against recommendations that tax revenues should be raised. The president believes in the supply-side economic theory that the tax cuts he won last summer will eventually stimulate growth and new revenues. Mr. Reagan resists taking away with new taxes the money people will receive from his tax cuts.

Mr. Reagan's decision to resume grain sales to the Soviet Union was another example of an issue on which he felt strongly committed and played a leading role. He had campaigned against President Jimmy Carter's grain embargo, which he felt placed an unfair burden on farmers.

From the day he took office, he made no bones about his desire to lift the embargo despite his contradictory hard-line policy toward the Soviet Union.

8 Basques in Spain Held as Terrorists
The Associated Press
MADRID — Eight Basques have been arrested on charges of political terrorism, police reported.

The police announcement Saturday said that those under arrest belonged to the Basque separatist organization ETA and that they had confessed to several attacks in the Basque country, including the assassination of two paramilitary Civil Guards and the bombing of the French Consulate in San Sebastian.

Meanwhile, in the Basque city of Bilbao, Manuel Hernandez Seidedos, 33, a gunsmith, died Saturday of head wounds received two days earlier in a terrorist attack, hospital sources said.

Reagan's Supporters Outspent Carter's

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Political action committees and other organizations and individuals spent \$10,601,864 urging President Reagan's election last fall through independent expenditures, according to a report by the Federal Election Commission.

Such expenditures are not subject to any federal contribution or spending limits.

That total was 382 times the \$27,773 spent independently to urge the re-election of President Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, according to the report. And just \$3,083 was spent by such people and groups urging the election of Rep. John B. Anderson, Republican of Illinois, an independent candidate, the report said.

A Houston businessman, Cecil R. Haden, led the list of independent individual spenders, using \$599,333 of his own money to help several candidates. The report said that he spent \$182,726 in support of John B. Connally's unsuccessful bid for the Republican presidential nomination. He then spent \$413,221 to help Mr. Reagan. Mr. Haden also spent \$3,386 to help Rep. Jack H. Fields

of the report. The Congressional Club, run by associates of Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, led the list of groups, spending \$4,601,069, all in support of Mr. Reagan.

The National Conservative Political Action Committee spent \$3,307,962, with \$1,859,168 used in behalf of Mr. Reagan. It also spent the most money on seeking the defeat of candidates — \$1,435,232. The bulk of that sum, \$1,067,448, was spent on attacks on six Democratic senators.

Each major party candidate had \$29.4 million from the federal Treasury to spend in the general election campaign, plus \$4.5 million more that his party's national committee was allowed to spend for him. But when Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter accepted the money, they gave up the right to take private contributions. The independent groups supporting Mr. Reagan sought contributions from backers who might otherwise have given directly to his campaign. Mr. Anderson campaigned with private contributions, limited to \$1,000 per person.

The report, released Saturday, showed that independent spending was eight times greater than it had been in 1976.

NEWS ANALYSIS

the trickle of articles that describe him as somewhat disengaged from the business of the nation, but his public response is the joke, not the retort.

A recent example came in an interview with ABC television taped last Tuesday. Mr. Reagan had just flown to California after ordering a temporary halt to nonessential government work during Monday's budget confrontation with Congress.

He made a joke when asked whether he had classified himself an essential worker. "No one told me whether I was or not," the president replied. "I sat there in the

Engine Breakup Brings on New DC-10 Study

By Richard Widin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal safety experts are conducting an intensive new study of the DC-10 airliner as a result of an engine breakup that caused dangerous damage to wing devices on an Air Florida jet in Miami. In that incident, the crew safely stopped the takeoff run.

The crash of a three-engine DC-10 in Chicago in May, 1979, killed 273 persons. In 1977, a DC-10 operated by an Asian airline was damaged just after takeoff in much the same fashion as the Air Florida plane. The crew was able to circle and make a safe landing.

In all three cases, the critical fact was that engine difficulties severely damaged high-lift devices on the front of one wing, while similar devices on the other wing continued to produce proper high lift. Asymmetry of this type tends to make a plane roll once it is in the air. In Chicago the plane went into an extreme roll and plunged to the ground.

The DC-10's manufacturer, the McDonnell Douglas Corp., is said by U.S. government officials to be performing detailed new analyses

of the plane's capabilities with asymmetric slats. The company is expected to make recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration within about 10 days on what design improvements, if any, should be made in addition to those made after the Chicago disaster.

Disturbing Tendency
The new look at the DC-10 is but one element in a much broader inquiry into the hazards presented by huge jumbo-jet engines that have shown a disturbing tendency to unlatch rapidly whirling turbine wheels or other parts, and to damage critical systems. Incidents of this type have occurred not only on the DC-10 but also on other jumbos, such as the Lockheed L-1011 and the European-made Airbus A-300.

On Sept. 22, the day of the Air Florida DC-10 incident, the tail engine of an Eastern Airlines three-engine L-1011 suffered failure of a rotating fan. Three of its four hydraulic systems were disabled after a takeoff from Newark International Airport on a trip to Puerto Rico. The plane landed safely at Kennedy International Airport.

In the DC-10 incident, the Air Florida crew pulled back the throttles and slammed on the brakes in time to stop before reaching the end of the runway.

Vulnerable Period at Takeoff
But some officials, who asked not to be identified, say there appears to be a "window of vulnerability" on takeoff in which the combination of loss of engine power and asymmetry of wing lift could be hazardous despite improvements made after the Chicago accident. This would be a period of about six seconds in which the plane would be going too fast to stop on the runway but not fast enough to prevent a dangerous roll.

It is on this issue that new analyses from McDonnell Douglas are being awaited.

One solution that has been suggested is installation of a mechanical locking device to prevent unwanted retraction of the slats even if cables for these high-lift devices were damaged because of partial engine disintegration.

The L-1011 and the four-engine Boeing 747 jumbo have such locking mechanisms. And American Airlines, whose plane was involved

in the Chicago disaster, included such a mechanism in a list of improvements it sought from the manufacturer.

But McDonnell Douglas has refused to go along on the slat lock, contending that the other improvements incorporated as the result of the Chicago accident have effectively taken care of the problem.

The manufacturer's offices were closed for the Thanksgiving weekend and attempts to obtain comment on the issue were unsuccessful.

Manufacturer Refuses
Several officials of both the FAA and the National Transportation Safety Board expressed the view that there was no direct connection between the Chicago accident and the two other incidents. They said that in the Chicago case, primary blame had been attributed to improper maintenance of the underwing engine-pylon assembly.

But the safety board concluded that the design of both the engine-pylon assembly and of the slats had left them especially vulnerable to damage when the assembly tore away.

Haig Again Attacks Cuban Activity

By Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has renewed his campaign against what he considers Cuban adventurism, warning that Cuba has "40,000 to 50,000 mercenaries deployed abroad" who are a "threat to peace and stability" around the world.

"The president is concerned and we are working actively on the problem," Mr. Haig said Saturday. He was speaking during a question-and-answer session before the Freedom Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa. He was given the organization's American Patriot's Award.

As in the past, Mr. Haig declined to say what action, if any, the United States might take against Cuba. But he added that Cuban activities abroad have been "a focal point of our attention ... since the outset of this administration."

Mr. Haig acknowledged that previous warnings he has made about Cuban activity abroad have not always been well-received at home. "Sometimes our rhetoric is offensive to some elements in our country who do not like to hear calling a spade a spade," he said.

But he said it would be wrong for officials to "condone excesses of the right or the left and fail to speak up courageously when these excesses occur."

Mr. Haig said the 40,000 to 50,000 mercenaries are engaged in "subversion, propaganda and interventionism" in Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

He noted that Cubans are still in Angola, and he added that Cuba has a "substantial force in Ethiopia, which is today in close alliance with South Yemen and Libya, in a pact which is dedicated ... to overthrow the leadership of Saudi Arabia."

Ethiopia, Libya and Southern Yemen joined in a pact in August with the reported aim of coordinating their military forces "to combat activity by imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles."

50,000 Cuban mercenaries are deployed in Angola, Ethiopia, the Yemens and Latin America.

"We Americans must view this as a serious problem and a threat to peace and stability," he said.

He said there are about 3,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, some working in education programs or on development projects, but others involved in military assistance.

Mr. Haig charged that Cubans are engaged in "subversion, propaganda and interventionism" in Co-

Oslo Papers Say 3 Are KGB Men
The Associated Press
OSLO — The Norwegian special police have asked the Justice Ministry to declare unwanted in Norway three Soviet diplomats who are alleged KGB agents, the Oslo newspapers Verdens Gang and Aftenposten reported.

Citing informed sources, they said Saturday that the three are Col. Alexander A. Makarov, the embassy counselor; Stanislav I. Tchebotek, one of the embassy's eight first secretaries; and an unnamed employee at the Soviet trade delegation. The police and the Justice Ministry refused to comment on the report. Soviet Embassy called it "completely groundless."

The newspapers said Col. Makarov and Mr. Tchebotek, who worked at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen in the 1970s, were mentioned in Danish police reports on the arrest Nov. 4 in Denmark of Arne Herloev Petersen, a writer and chairman of the Danish Committee for Peace and Security, who allegedly carried out paid services for the Soviet Union.

13 Rescued Off Sardinia
The Associated Press
CAGLIARI, Sardinia — An Italian helicopter team Saturday rescued all 13 persons aboard a Greek cargo ship in distress 60 miles (96 kilometers) west of this Mediterranean island, police said.

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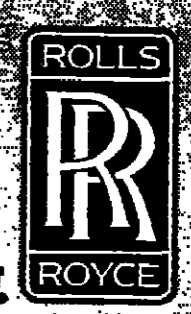


When Boeing launched its new 757 airliner, the first customers chose Rolls-Royce engines. Why? Because the RB211-535 engine was the best on offer. Already approved for airline service it is two years ahead of the nearest competitor.

Thanks mainly to its Rolls-Royce engines, the Boeing 757 will use up to 45% less fuel per passenger than today's 727s. The 535 combines the latest engine technology with features proved in many years of airline service in Lockheed TriStars and Boeing 747s.

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STAYING AHEAD IN THE RACE TO TOMORROW.

AIR AFRIQUE



Senegalese soldiers, members of an OAU peacekeeping force, arriving in Chad's capital.

China Offers Compromise On UN Vote

Proposes to Split Term Of Secretary-General

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

China has tentatively proposed a compromise to settle the deadlocked race for UN secretary-general, suggesting that the next five-year term be divided between the incumbent, Kurt Waldheim of Austria, and Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim of Tanzania.

U.S. officials said Friday that Peking had informally sounded out Security Council members on several proposed compromises.

One calls for Mr. Waldheim to be reappointed for two more years and for Mr. Salim to take over as secretary-general for the remaining three.

Both have struggled through 16 inconclusive ballots in the past month. China has vetoed Mr. Waldheim's bid for a third five-year term on every round and the United States has voted against Mr. Salim every time.

U.S. diplomats are skeptical of the split-term suggestion but regard it as an indication that China is uncomfortable with the deadlock and seeks some resolution.

Mr. Goukouni said his army made up of fighters from some of Chad's 11 political factions, was not capable of defending the country against "unruly elements."

"If our young army is not able to maintain order, and the Organization of African Unity hesitates, the Chad government has the right to appeal to friendly forces to come in and put down a rebellion," he said.

Libya is a 'Friend'

In such a case, he added, the OAU "would not be able to open its mouth since it could not keep peace in the country."

Asked if "friendly forces" meant France, which has promised to finance the African force, Mr. Goukouni said: "Why not Libya? We are not enemies. We are friends."

The OAU, which has not assembled a peacekeeping force before, is facing challenges as well as a test of credibility.

Militarily, the force will have to dislodge Mr. Habre's rebels if it is to establish control throughout the country. Reports from Chad have indicated that the rebels have seized the country's fourth largest city, Abbeche, a settlement that controls ground access to the east as well as the only airfield in the area.

Mr. Goukouni said Saturday that the force's mandate had "not been specified," raising a question as to whether the African troops, which are to be under the command of Nigeria, the largest contributor, would fight Mr. Habre's rebels to regain control of the east.

Outside involvement

Another major issue is the involvement of outside forces. African diplomats who declined to be identified said that Saturday's communiqué was directed largely at Sudan, Mr. Habre's main backer. However, Libya and neighboring Cameroon are also interested in how Chad's lingering crisis unfolds. None of these three nations were represented at the meeting.

Libya has demonstrated its ability to direct the course of events in Chad, first by its intervention and second by the speed of its withdrawal. Sudan did not restrain Mr. Habre's forces from occupying four eastern Chad towns when the Libyans withdrew last month. According to Western intelligence sources, Egyptian arms are being funneled through Sudan to Mr. Habre's units.

Qadhafi Vows to Stay Out

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has declared that Libya will remain neutral if fighting breaks out again in Chad, the official JANA news agency reported Sunday.

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet armed forces are facing the prospect of substantial declines in available manpower in this decade, but Western analysts say there is little reason to believe that Soviet military strength will suffer as a result.

These conclusions are presented by Elen Jones in an article in Strategic Review, a publication of the United States Strategic Institute, a nongovernmental organization.

Ms. Jones, an analyst for the CIA, worked for the Defense Intelligence Agency in the past.

She says those who argue that Soviet military strength will be affected by manpower shortages overlook the ability of the Soviet Defense Ministry to maintain the yearly intake of conscripts at close to the current level.

Her conclusions are supported by intelligence analysts at NATO headquarters in Belgium, where the comparative reductions in the manpower reservoirs of the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been closely studied. The studies predict that the United States, Britain and West Germany will encounter manpower problems in the rest of this decade.

The Soviet problem as seen by Ms. Jones is that "over the next decade, the draft pool will decline by some 20 percent from its 1979 peak."

At the same time, the armed forces are expected to rely increasingly on the induction of Moslems, whose growth rate in the overall population has been higher than that of the Russians and other Slavs.

Ms. Jones and Western European sources assert that although the introduction of advanced weapons has increased the technological demands on the Soviet soldier, this trend has been accompanied by "dramatic improvements in the educational qualifications of conscripts."

In 1976, 72 percent of Soviet conscripts had a high school diploma, compared with 69 percent in the U.S. Army. More recent figures indicate that the American position is improving. Defense Department data for the fiscal year 1981 show that 80 percent of Army personnel are high school graduates.

The people of the six Moslem republics that are expected to provide the largest increases in the Soviet draft pool in the 1980s are said to outnumber Slavs in completing secondary education.

The most important problem associated with the induction of non-Slavs into the services may be language barriers, but this could be overcome, Soviet figures show that seven of 10 non-Slav draftees have either some knowledge of Russian or are fluent in the language. U.S. intelligence sources estimate that 45 to 55 percent of conscript jobs demand some knowledge of Russian.

Conscription in the Soviet Union has been in force since 1918 and is nearly universal.

The shifts in the ethnic makeup of conscripts published by Ms. Jones are based on the 1970 census. The figures show that in 1970, the Slavs — Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians — made up 74.2 percent of the conscript pool. The percentage is expected to drop to 62.5 percent by 1985.

During the same period, the Moslem pool is expected to increase from 13.1 to 24.1 percent.

Ms. Jones and Western European analysts do not believe that the conscript reservoir will be reduced below 2 million through the end of this century.

The Soviet forces now draw on this pool for conscripts serving two to three years, depending on the service, for a total of 3.67 million men, not counting half a million border guards, internal security troops and railroad and construction forces.

Brezhnev Praises PLO In Telegram to Arafat

MOSCOW — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev on Sunday congratulated the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader, Yasser Arafat, for opposing "the dangerous militarist plans of the United States and Israel."

The congratulatory telegram, "on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people," was reprinted on the front page of Pravda.

Chinese Man Wins Bid to Enter 'Native' U.S.

Convinced of American Blood, He Spent 4 Years Trying to Prove Origin

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — A Chinese bricklayer who spent four years searching for the man he says is his American father has been granted permission to come to the United States.

Zheng Lianqun, 34, has been granted "immigrant parole," an Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman said Friday, after a search during which Mr. Zheng buttonholed nearly every American he could find in Peking. He finally escaped from China to Hong Kong.

The tall, freckle-faced, light-skinned Mr. Zheng is expected to be able to stay in the United States, a triumph ending an effort to reach what he considers his native land armed with nothing but persistence, charm and an unusual story of being abandoned in China in 1947.

He won the official support of Rep. Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, after an interview at Hong Kong's Victoria Prison, and has received backing from other officials as well.

"You can't help but be overwhelmed by his spirit," Rep. Schroeder said of Mr. Zheng, whom she met in Hong Kong while Hong Kong authorities were preparing to send him back to China. "When you see him, there is no question that he is part American."

Immigration authorities "kept telling us it's a bad precedent," she said, but she and others in Congress asked that an exception be made.

The decision to admit Mr. Zheng, who is still in prison awaiting completion of paperwork, comes as a relief to State Department officials who have conducted several fruitless efforts to find documentary support for his story. His illegal trip to Hong Kong made them particularly uncomfortable since Hong Kong law now requires that all illegal immigrants be sent back.

Mr. Zheng said his father, an American Marine named George Lewis or Louis George, married his mother, a Tianjin mill worker named Li Shuzhen, in 1946. When his mother left to join her husband in San Diego in 1947, she left her 3-month-old baby with a young man to travel and arranged to send for him later. Mr. Zheng said.

But after the Communist victory in China and the Korean War, Mr. Zheng said, his relatives burned all evidence of their American connection.

Mr. Zheng said in an interview in 1979 in Peking that he was not told that he had an American father until 1971, when President Richard M. Nixon visited Peking and official U.S.-China relations resumed.

Dozens of Letters

In 1977, he began a concerted effort to reach the United States and find his parents, writing dozens of letters to U.S. officials, visiting the U.S. Embassy in Peking many times and selling his blood at least nine times to hospitals to finance his search.

After he began his search, Mr. Zheng said he was denied admission to the Chinese Air Force and was no longer allowed to read special Communist Party bulletins circulated in his construction company because of his assumed but unproved foreign connection.

He continued to meet official U.S. visitors with a winning smile and a charm that even got him past the security guards at the Peking Hotel, who usually stop all unauthorized Chinese.

His search apparently became such an obsession that he tended to forget his wife and small child back in Tianjin. In 1980, his wife wrote to a Peking-based American reporter asking if he could find her husband and tell him to come home because their second child was about to be born. Mr. Zheng would be able to send for his wife and children after establishing residency in the United States.

In May, Mr. Zheng reached Hong Kong and went into hiding. According to Rep. Schroeder, a U.S. consular official helped persuade Mr. Zheng to turn himself into the Hong Kong authorities and then persuaded the same officials to hold him in Hong Kong until his case could be considered further in Washington.

Mr. Zheng is expected to continue his search for his parents, and while officials do not have great hope he will succeed they consider him lucky to get out at all. Officials in Hong Kong said Friday that Mr. Zheng would be allowed to leave as soon as U.S. authorities produce an airline ticket for him.

OAU Agrees on Chad Peace Force But Questions on Mandate Remain

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Five African nations have formally agreed to the deployment of peacekeeping troops in Chad by Dec. 17, the first such force assembled by the Organization of African Unity.

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad met late in the early hours Saturday with Daniel Arap Moi, Kenya's president and the chairman of the OAU, and officials from four of the six African nations that have pledged to contribute troops to the force. The 5,000 OAU soldiers will replace Libyan troops who have been withdrawn.

Although the African officials agreed on the Dec. 17 date for the arrival of the peacekeeping units in Chad, they left unanswered the question of the force's precise mandate.

According to an African diplomat who declined to be identified, Mr. Goukouni wanted the force to attack rebels in the east of the country, but most of the contributing nations wanted their troops to avoid combat and act as a buffer between warring factions.

Last December, Mr. Goukouni invited Libya to send troops to halt the warfare. He asked them to leave last month, and they did so precipitously, prompting a renewal of fighting in the east between government forces and troops loyal to former Defense Minister Hissene Habre.

At a news conference after the weekend meeting, Mr. Goukouni said he was not optimistic about his country's future "as long as the peacekeeping force has not arrived in Chad."

Only about 700 Zairian paratroopers and 150 Senegalese soldiers are said to have arrived in Ndjamena, Chad's capital. The other nations that initially pledged to contribute troops to the peacekeeping force were Nigeria, Guinea, Benin and Togo. Gabon has offered logistical support.

Mr. Goukouni said his army made up of fighters from some of Chad's 11 political factions, was not capable of defending the country against "unruly elements."

"If our young army is not able to maintain order, and the Organization of African Unity hesitates, the Chad government has the right to appeal to friendly forces to come in and put down a rebellion," he said.

Libya is a 'Friend'

In such a case, he added, the OAU "would not be able to open its mouth since it could not keep peace in the country."

Asked if "friendly forces" meant France, which has promised to finance the African force, Mr. Goukouni said: "Why not Libya? We are not enemies. We are friends."

The OAU, which has not assembled a peacekeeping force before, is facing challenges as well as a test of credibility.

Militarily, the force will have to dislodge Mr. Habre's rebels if it is to establish control throughout the country. Reports from Chad have indicated that the rebels have seized the country's fourth largest city, Abbeche, a settlement that controls ground access to the east as well as the only airfield in the area.

Mr. Goukouni said Saturday that the force's mandate had "not been specified," raising a question as to whether the African troops, which are to be under the command of Nigeria, the largest contributor, would fight Mr. Habre's rebels to regain control of the east.

Outside involvement

Another major issue is the involvement of outside forces. African diplomats who declined to be identified said that Saturday's communiqué was directed largely at Sudan, Mr. Habre's main backer. However, Libya and neighboring Cameroon are also interested in how Chad's lingering crisis unfolds. None of these three nations were represented at the meeting.

Libya has demonstrated its ability to direct the course of events in Chad, first by its intervention and second by the speed of its withdrawal. Sudan did not restrain Mr. Habre's forces from occupying four eastern Chad towns when the Libyans withdrew last month. According to Western intelligence sources, Egyptian arms are being funneled through Sudan to Mr. Habre's units.

Qadhafi Vows to Stay Out

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has declared that Libya will remain neutral if fighting breaks out again in Chad, the official JANA news agency reported Sunday.

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet armed forces are facing the prospect of substantial declines in available manpower in this decade, but Western analysts say there is little reason to believe that Soviet military strength will suffer as a result.

These conclusions are presented by Elen Jones in an article in Strategic Review, a publication of the United States Strategic Institute, a nongovernmental organization.

Ms. Jones, an analyst for the CIA, worked for the Defense Intelligence Agency in the past.

She says those who argue that Soviet military strength will be affected by manpower shortages overlook the ability of the Soviet Defense Ministry to maintain the yearly intake of conscripts at close to the current level.

Her conclusions are supported by intelligence analysts at NATO headquarters in Belgium, where the comparative reductions in the manpower reservoirs of the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been closely studied. The studies predict that the United States, Britain and West Germany will encounter manpower problems in the rest of this decade.

The Soviet problem as seen by Ms. Jones is that "over the next decade, the draft pool will decline by some 20 percent from its 1979 peak."

At the same time, the armed forces are expected to rely increasingly on the induction of Moslems, whose growth rate in the overall population has been higher than that of the Russians and other Slavs.

Ms. Jones and Western European sources assert that although the introduction of advanced weapons has increased the technological demands on the Soviet soldier, this trend has been accompanied by "dramatic improvements in the educational qualifications of conscripts."

In 1976, 72 percent of Soviet conscripts had a high school diploma, compared with 69 percent in the U.S. Army. More recent figures indicate that the American position is improving. Defense Department data for the fiscal year 1981 show that 80 percent of Army personnel are high school graduates.

The people of the six Moslem republics that are expected to provide the largest increases in the Soviet draft pool in the 1980s are said to outnumber Slavs in completing secondary education.

The most important problem associated with the induction of non-Slavs into the services may be language barriers, but this could be overcome, Soviet figures show that seven of 10 non-Slav draftees have either some knowledge of Russian or are fluent in the language. U.S. intelligence sources estimate that 45 to 55 percent of conscript jobs demand some knowledge of Russian.

Conscription in the Soviet Union has been in force since 1918 and is nearly universal.

The shifts in the ethnic makeup of conscripts published by Ms. Jones are based on the 1970 census. The figures show that in 1970, the Slavs — Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians — made up 74.2 percent of the conscript pool. The percentage is expected to drop to 62.5 percent by 1985.

During the same period, the Moslem pool is expected to increase from 13.1 to 24.1 percent.

Ms. Jones and Western European analysts do not believe that the conscript reservoir will be reduced below 2 million through the end of this century.

The Soviet forces now draw on this pool for conscripts serving two to three years, depending on the service, for a total of 3.67 million men, not counting half a million border guards, internal security troops and railroad and construction forces.

Brezhnev Praises PLO In Telegram to Arafat

MOSCOW — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev on Sunday congratulated the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader, Yasser Arafat, for opposing "the dangerous militarist plans of the United States and Israel."

The congratulatory telegram, "on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people," was reprinted on the front page of Pravda.

Rebels Defying Battle-Dress Ban Publicly Disrobed in West Beirut

BEIRUT — Guerrillas who defy their leaders by wearing battle dress in leftist-controlled West Beirut are being forced to strip in the street and walk home in their underwear, an official said in a published interview.

Samir Sabbagh, head of a joint Palestinian-Syrian security committee, said his group was enforcing the measure as part of a drive to stamp out lawlessness.

Palestinian and Lebanese leftist groups agreed on a series of security measures last month following a string of car bomb attacks and factional clashes in their sector of the capital. Mr. Sabbagh told the Beirut weekly Morning that the measures included banning unofficial military vehicles from the streets, prohibiting battle dress, rounding up unlicensed weapons and removing heavy weapons and ammunition to nonresidential areas.

He said that the decision to keep unofficial military vehicles off the streets was respected by all parties from the start of the security drive, on Oct. 16, but that the prohibition of battle dress took more time to impose.

"Around 40 or 50 elements were seen in the streets wearing battle dress after the prohibition announcement," Mr. Sabbagh said. "They were forced to strip in public and had to walk home in their underwear. They were objects of derision and examples to others."

Security in West Beirut is being enforced by the Lebanese authorities, Syrian troops of the Arab Democratic Force and members of the leftist committee. So far the Syrian troops have confiscated 500 pistols and rifles.

"By new year there will be absolutely no sign of arms in the streets of West Beirut," Mr. Sabbagh said. "I can tell you as of now that the people of West Beirut will have a calm, peaceful Christmas and New Year."

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Untouchables' Conversion to Islam Spurs a Hindu Revival Movement

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A well-financed Hindu revival movement, with strong political implications, was started last month by religious and lay leaders whose efforts were spurred by the recent wave of conversions to Islam by communities of Hindu untouchables.

"There is no doubt that the conversions were the catalysts that triggered our movement," said Karam Singh, the president of the Greater Hindu Society, which is coordinating and financing the drive.

"What we want to do is to cleanse Hinduism of the last remnants of untouchability," continued Mr. Singh, referring to the lowest class of people in India, whose touch was regarded as defiling to higher caste Hindus, "but we also want to reassert the validity of the dominant culture of India, which is Hindu."

In India, where 80 percent of the population is Hindu, a succession of governments since independence in 1947 has sought to curb religious nationalism in the name of secular development. As with previous attempts, Mr. Singh's movement is both widely appealing and highly explosive.

The scope of the movement's appeal was apparent last month when more than 200,000 people gathered in New Delhi for a rally to inaugurate the Greater Hindu Society, a coalition of existing religious and cultural groups. Even by New Delhi standards, where multitudes are often assembled to promote any number of causes, the turnout was impressive.

But if the central message was one of religious pride and a reaffirmation of Hinduism, the social emphasis was on eliminating prejudice against untouchables. Discrimination against untouchables has been banned by Indian laws since 1955, but it is still pervasive against a group that comprises 18 percent of the population.

Name Coined by Gandhi

Untouchables are called harijans, or children of God, a name coined by Gandhi in his campaign 30 years ago to remove the stigma of untouchability through religious changes and the nationalist struggle.

The vulnerability of untouchables was underscored last week when details emerged of the slaughter of 24 of them in the town of Deoli, 300 miles from New Delhi. The victims, including women and children, were shot and killed by upper-caste landowners who were incensed that some of their untouchable field laborers had testified in a court case against them.

Mr. Singh said that Hinduism had been lost to such practices that had lost their economic or symbolic rationale. He said untouchability now served no useful purpose, because the division of labor in India no longer demanded a reservoir of people for those jobs — among them shoemakers, handlers of the dead and toilet cleaners — that were the usual tasks of the untouchables.

Change of Attitudes Sought

Mr. Singh, a member of Parliament and a former Cabinet minister, said that while he was eager to bring an end to untouchability, he was not seeking any other modification of the caste system, which arrays thousands of groups in a hierarchy that has far more impact on social relations than does the Constitution or the laws of India. Caste, Mr. Singh said, is too much a part of Indian consciousness to be eliminated.

"It is on harijans that we want to change attitudes," he said. "Harijans must not only be tolerated but must be actively accepted and assimilated into the Hindu social structure."

Many untouchables are openly suspicious of the revival movement and its professed goal of embracing them. "They want to save us

from Islam, not from atrocities," said Ram Dhan, a former member of Parliament who heads a social action committee that defends the interests of what are called the depressed castes.

In addition to complaints that the Greater Hindu Society is patronizing in its approach, there is also considerable anxiety that by fostering Hindu identity, the revival movement may exacerbate religious tensions and erode the national commitment to secularism.

Mr. Singh said it was not his intent to curb trends toward a more socially outlook, but he added that "it is almost as if people have become ashamed to call themselves Hindu." He said that developments in neighboring countries, where there has been a resurgence of Islam, "has also had an effect here."

Mr. Singh was asked whether he thought that the diffuseness of Hinduism made it difficult to use as a mobilizing ideology. He acknowledged that this amorphousness was both a strength and a weakness. But he insisted that movements to effect change had been successful in the past, listing the medieval revival led by Shankar Acharya that effectively repelled Buddhism. He also mentioned the turn-of-the-century religious changes by Aurobindo Ghose, or Sri Aurobindo, and Vivekananda, which nurtured the independence struggle.

There was also Gandhi's crusade which, while drawing communal support, relied heavily on Hindu symbolism. Mr. Singh said that in all those cases a charismatic figure was at the center, and he conceded that none was currently in sight.

Israelis Held In Protest to Back Arabs

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — About 50 Israeli demonstrators have been arrested by the army and ordered held for two days of interrogation after gathering in the occupied West Bank to protest the closing of the main Palestinian university in the area and the demolition of Arab houses.

Participants in the protest Saturday said that the army had reacted more harshly this time than it had previously to Jewish demonstrations.

Lotte Lenya, 81, Dies in New York; Star of German and U.S. Theater

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lotte Lenya, 81, a star of the German and American stage and films who championed the music of her husband, Kurt Weill, died in the Manhattan apartment of a friend Friday evening.

Miss Lenya first attracted widespread attention in the 1926 Berlin production of Bertolt Brecht's and Weill's "Threepenny Opera," and her fame was confirmed in the film version of 1931.

Her stage career in the United States was limited until after Weill's death in 1950. But with the 1954 off-Broadway revival of "The Threepenny Opera" she became a noted figure in America, subsequently appearing in numerous works of both Weill and Brecht as well as supervising and singing in a series of Weill recordings that inspired the present-day re-evaluation of his work. She also made a name for herself, independently of Weill, winning a Tony Award for her performance in "Cabaret" on Broadway and an Oscar for the film "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone."

By the late 1950s, Miss Lenya had become a symbol of the spirit, toughness and insouciance of Germany between the world wars. She and "The Threepenny Opera" properly came to represent all that was bright, glittering, sharp and trenchant about the art and the popular culture of Weimar Berlin.

As a singer, Miss Lenya had her distinct technical limitations, especially in her later years, when she lowered the pitch and approximated the line of Weill's songs. In a review in The New York Times, Harold C. Schonberg described her voice as one that "could sandpaper sandpaper." But through her shaky falsettos, or perhaps even because of them, she projected an individuality, a vulnerability and a defiance that her technically adroit successors were hard put to match.

Born in Austria

Lotte Lenya, whose original name was Karoline Blamauer, was born on Oct. 18, 1900, in Penzing, a working-class suburb of Vienna. Her mother was a landlady and her father one of the city's coachmen. During World War I, she was sent to live with an aunt in Zurich. She took dance classes in the local City Theater and joined its corps de ballet, "Lotte Lenya."

Her stage name derived from her nickname, Lenja, and she preferred to be called Lenja or Lenya by her friends.

In 1920, she went to Berlin, then the theatrical capital of the German-speaking world, and joined a small company devoted to Shakespeare. She became a protégée of the German playwright Georg

Kaiser and his wife, and it was through them, in 1924, that she met Weill. She was asked by Kaiser to row across a lake and pick up the composer, who was a houseguest. Miss Lenya asked how she would recognize him. The answer was, "All composers look alike." A romance developed between the two, and they were married in 1926.

The first Brecht-Weill collaboration was the short "Songspiel," now known as "The Little Mahagonny," in which Miss Lenya had a part. Composed for the 1927 Baden-Baden Festival of avant-garde music, it had a controversial success and led to their work on "The Threepenny Opera."

The anecdotes surrounding the premiere of that work, at the Theater-am-Schiffbauerdamm on Aug. 31, 1928, have passed into theatrical history. The performance was preceded by a temper tantrum by Weill, who had noticed the omission of his wife's name from the program. "Fifty," he cried. "This is a pigsty. My wife won't go on! I won't allow it." Miss Lenya later said she calmed him by saying, "They'll know who I am tomorrow."

They did. "The Threepenny Opera," with its blend of classical formalism, jazz atmosphere and defiantly proletarian simplicity, became the hit of Europe. It ran for five years in Berlin, until 1933, and was produced all over Germany and the rest of the Western world. Altogether, by one estimate, it received about 4,000 performances in 120 productions.

Emigrated to U.S.

She subsequently appeared in the expanded, operatic version of "Mahagonny," "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny," and in a piece called "Song of Hoboken" in 1932. When the Nazis came to power, she and Weill, who was Jewish, emigrated to Paris, where Brecht and Weill composed their only work written specifically for her, the drama-ballet "The Seven Deadly Sins." In 1935, she and Weill came to New York.

When Weill died in 1950 she was at first desolate. "When he died, I wanted to crawl into a hole and never come out," she said.

But the next year Miss Lenya was remarried to George Davis, an editor, who died in 1957. Spurred by his strong encouragement, she resumed her career and began restoring Weill's work to public consciousness. It was a task that became a mission, and it took up most of the rest of her life.

That mission began with a concert performance in early 1951 at Town Hall of "The Threepenny Opera." Later that year Miss Lenya returned to the stage, appearing as Socrates' wife in Maxwell Anderson's "Barefoot in

Atheas"; Anderson had been a close collaborator and friend of Weill. But it was not until the Carmen Capalbo staging of Marc Blitzstein's adaptation of "The Threepenny Opera" opened at the Theater de Lys in Greenwich Village in 1954 that Miss Lenya's U.S. career was under way in earnest. The show was such a hit that, after it was forced to close because of a previous booking at the theater, it reopened there the next year and ran for nearly seven years, with Miss Lenya coming in and out of the cast.

From the mid-1950s, Miss Lenya led a full-scale revival of Weill's European work. She appeared in many productions, including a highly praised staging by the New York City Ballet of "The Seven Deadly Sins"; she made a series of recordings for Columbia Masterworks, and she also worked in the cause of Brecht, in the show "Brecht on Brecht," which toured widely.

Gradually, Miss Lenya's career apart from Weill began to blossom although she tended to be typecast as a symbol of Weimar Germany. In 1966 she appeared as Fraulein Schneider in "Cabaret." Her films, apart from "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone," included "From Russia With Love," Roman Polanski's "What?!" and "Semi-Tough."

Miss Lenya enjoyed playing parts not written by her first husband. "When I do a film that has nothing to do with Kurt Weill, then I am happy, I am on my own," she said. "But in a Kurt Weill work I am as nervous as a cat. A burden falls on my shoulders. I feel crushing responsibility." "I've been the widow of Kurt Weill," she added in 1966. "Now I'm me!"

Miss Lenya's third husband, the painter Russell Detweiler, died in 1969. In her later years she remained active, overseeing Weill productions.



Lotte Lenya ... in 1961

Sophie Gimbel, 83, Is Dead, Was U.S. Fashion Designer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sophie Gimbel, 83, an American designer for almost 40 years, died Saturday of a heart attack.

Ms. Gimbel, who was known professionally as Sophie of Saks Fifth Avenue until her retirement in 1969, was the widow of Adam Gimbel, president of Saks Fifth Avenue from 1926 to 1969. She was known more for the elegance of her clothes than for design innovation, although she is credited with popularizing the culotte or divided skirt. In the 1940s she sold more clothes than any other American designer, with the possible exception of Hatie Carnegie.

Charles Edward Toberman

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Charles Edward Toberman, 101, whose development of such landmarks as Grauman's Chinese and Egyptian theaters and the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel earned him the unofficial title of "Mr. Hollywood," died Friday at his home.

A multimillionaire who promoted, negotiated and sometimes financed development of the west

side of Los Angeles, Mr. Toberman also was president of the Hollywood Bowl Association.

Max Erwe

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Max Erwe, 80, former world chess champion and former president of FIDE, the world chess federation, died of a heart attack Thursday night. He became the Dutch chess champion in 1921, and in 1935 he captured the world title, defeating Alexander Aljeckine, an exiled Russian grand master. Two years later Mr. Aljeckine recaptured the title, and Mr. Erwe never reached the top again.

Sylvester C. Smith Jr.

WEST ORANGE, N.J. (AP) — Sylvester C. Smith Jr., 87, president of the American Bar Association in 1962, died Thursday.

Braswell Deen Sr.

ALMA, Ga. (AP) — Braswell Deen Sr., 88, a U.S. congressman from 1933 to 1939, died in an automobile accident Saturday.

Starting December 3, Chase will pay you even more to bank in the U.S.A.

It's a new world for international banking. Chase will now pay new higher rates on time deposits in the U.S. Rates more competitive with money markets around the world. Corporations, banks and individuals located outside the U.S. are all eligible.

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That's the big picture. For all the details, call your Chase relationship manager and ask for our International Banking Facilities Bulletin. Or call Samuel Preston in New York at 212-552-4949. Now, more than ever, time is money. And in the race against time, the Chase is on.

The Chase is on.

Natalie Wood Found Dead off California Coast

The Associated Press

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, Calif. — The body of actress Natalie Wood, 43, who starred in such films as "West Side Story" and "Cypsy," was found floating Sunday in the ocean off Santa Catalina Island, sheriff's deputies said.

The actress, who apparently drowned, was found near an inflatable boat 200 yards from shore af-

ter a seven-hour search by the harbor patrol and lifeguards, Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies said.

"She went out in the boat by herself and slipped off or fell off or jumped off. She was found floating just beneath the surface next to the boat," a county lifeguard official said.

Miss Wood, on location for a film, had apparently gone ashore

with friends to visit the Isthmus Cove area near the northern end of the island, officials said. Doug Bombard, the harbor director, said Miss Wood apparently was returning to the yacht owned by her husband, actor Robert Wagner, aboard a power-driven inflatable boat.

Mr. Bombard, who pulled her body from the water, said no injuries were apparent and the boat

was not damaged. "As to what happened, it's all really speculative at this point," he said. "The motor may have failed and she drifted, or she could have gone off course. We don't really know."

The boat and the body were found about 100 yards apart a half-mile from the yacht in an area facing sheer cliffs on the island, which is 26 miles (42 kilometers) southwest of Los Angeles. A lifeguard said currents from the cove would likely have carried the inflatable boat to that area if its motor had failed in the 200 yards between the shore and the yacht.

Miss Wood was nominated for Academy Awards for her roles in "Rebel Without a Cause" (1955), "Splendor in the Grass" (1961) and "Love With the Proper Stranger" (1964). She was perhaps best known for her role in the movie versions of two Broadway musicals — as Maria in "West Side Story" (1961) and as the stripper Gypsy Rose Lee in "Cypsy" (1963).

Miss Wood, who was born Natasha Gurdin in San Francisco in 1938, began acting when a Hollywood company hired her and her mother as extras on location filming. At 4 she got a film role in "Tomorrow Is Forever," released in 1946. The next year, she played the role of the child in "Miracle on 34th Street," a popular Christmas film.

Her other movies included "Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice," "Sex and the Single Girl" and "Marjorie Morningstar." Her television appearances included Sir Laurence Olivier's production of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," with Mr. Wagner, for which she received an Emmy nomination.

She was married twice to Mr. Wagner. The first marriage lasted five years, from 1957 to 1962. After her marriage to Richard Gregson in 1969 ended in divorce, she remarried Mr. Wagner in 1972. He had also remarried and divorced in the interim.

Miss Wood and Mr. Wagner had a 7-year-old daughter; she also had an 11-year-old daughter by her second marriage.

"We had each other in our youth," Miss Wood once remarked of her relationship with Mr. Wagner, "and now we have each other in our prime."

The actress was on Catalina for the filming of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film "Brainstorm," a publicist said. Miss Wood had been scheduled to appear in February in the title role of "Anastasia" at the Los Angeles Music Center.

Study Finds Eating Greens May Cut Lung Cancer Risk

The Associated Press

LONDON — Eating carrots and dark-green leafy vegetables such as spinach may reduce the risk of lung cancer in men who smoke cigarettes, a U.S. research team has reported in the weekly British medical journal The Lancet. There is no evidence, however, that such vegetables affect the risk of other serious diseases related to smoking, the researchers said.

Jeremiah Stamler of Northwestern University in Illinois and his fellow researchers studied 2,107 men, aged 40 to

55, over a 19-year period beginning in 1957. The men were all employees of Western Electric Co. in Chicago.

The researchers concluded that a diet "relatively high" in substances that can be converted to vitamin A "may reduce risk of cancer even among persons who have smoked cigarettes for many years."

They examined the diet, health and other activities of randomly selected workers at Western Electric from October, 1957, to December, 1958, and did follow-up studies over the

next 19 years. They found that most cancers occurred in heavy smokers with a diet low in carotenes — substances in plants that can be converted into vitamin A — and that the cancers were comparatively rare in heavy smokers who ate a lot of carotenes.

Their findings also supported earlier research showing that the risk of lung cancer depends much more strongly on the number of years a person has smoked than on either age or the number of cigarettes smoked each day.

U.S. Medfly Officials Fear Sabotage

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — California's troubled war against the tenacious Mediterranean fruit fly now appears to be plagued by a perverse new enemy, a so-called "Johnny Medfly," a person who clandestinely flips dead flies into detection traps as false evidence of infestation.

Officials of the Medfly Eradication Project are convinced that one or possibly all of three September finds south of San Francisco, which alarmed entomologists battling the destructive bug, were planted either by an irresponsible prankster or someone trying to sabotage the eradication effort.

"There is compelling evidence that someone is salting or planting flies in the traps," said Roger Blake, a spokesman for the project, in a telephone interview from the Medfly Project headquarters in Los Gatos.

At the same time, Mr. Blake and other project officials concede that while some recent finds may be hoaxes, others do not appear to be, and all evidence points to a real and continuing infestation.

According to project officials, three fly finds in September are now regarded as suspicious. "One we're almost positive was a salting," Mr. Blake said, "and one we regard as probable." But he said the third was unlikely.

with an attractant called a pheromone and the bottom is coated with a sticky substance. "Normally a fly gets into the stickum and sinks down to its kneecaps, so to speak," Mr. Blake said. "It struggles, and the substance gets on its wings and back."

But in this case, he said, the fly was simply stuck on the surface with no indication that it had struggled. Its dry condition indicated that it was dead before it was placed in the trap, and a crimped wing suggested the use of forceps or tweezers.

A similar find in Santa Clara involving "a really desiccated sterile fly," according to Mr. Blake, was such that entomologists were "pretty sure someone put it in there."

However, the circumstances surrounding another find in San Mateo County, near the town of Loma Mar, in late September, were considerably more ambiguous, he said. In that case, six sterile flies were found in the same trap along with one wild fertile female fly.

Highly Unusual

Although the condition of the flies suggested they were alive when they got into the trap, it was regarded as highly unusual to find so many in one trap at this time of year.

Friends Send Note Backing Sakharov

MOSCOW — Sixteen friends of Andrei D. Sakharov have sent a declaration to the Soviet parliament calling for certain conditions to be met for the dissident leader to call off a hunger strike begun Nov. 22.

The declaration asked Soviet officials to permit Lisa Alexeyeva to leave the country. Miss Alexeyeva, 26, was married by proxy last year in Montana to Alexei Semenyov, who is the son of Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, by a previous marriage. Mr. Sakharov is protesting authorities' refusal to allow Miss Alexeyeva to join Mr. Semenyov in the United States.

The declaration, handed to Western correspondents Saturday, also asked Soviet officials to allow Mr. Sakharov to leave the city of Gorki, where he was sent into internal exile in January of last year. It warned that Mr. Sakharov and Miss Bonner are "sick people, and a hunger strike, if it drags on, can lead to their death."

Later finds, one on Nov. 8 and another on Nov. 20, did not appear suspicious. Despite such setbacks, raising the specter of an infestation next spring much larger than expected, Mr. Blake said that project officials are optimistic that the fly will be eradicated by late summer.

Train Kills 5 in Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Five persons were killed on Friday when their car was struck by a train near Bosnia. Newswires in western Yugoslavia, the Tanjug news agency reported on Saturday.

Starting With Theater

The Soviet-American negotiations that begin in Geneva Monday concern "theater" nuclear forces. They cannot really be confined to weapons in the European military theater, but they will be played mostly to European galleries. For months, perhaps years, this conference will be a stage for the propaganda war that tests the NATO alliance.

That is not a trivial function. Propaganda is the crucial first act for any improvement in East-West relations.

There can be no military balance in Europe until NATO and the Soviet bloc rediscover the advantages of such balance. And no concept of balance will work if people in the West lose faith in nuclear deterrence or the wisdom of American leadership. The Russians will not trade real missiles for planned NATO missiles until they know the allies have political support for deploying them. The Kremlin will not balance power with an America whose influence in Europe can still be eroded.

The main question, then, is not whether Washington and Moscow should have a hundred missiles more, or less, on European soil. Contrary to Mr. Brezhnev's crude pitch to the anti-bomb marchers in Bonn last week, there is no imminent threat of war. The right first question, as Chancellor Schmidt said in reply, is whether there can be a mutually reassuring détente in Europe. And that depends on whether Soviet and American leaders can persuade each other that they

are pursuing parity rather than military superiority. Here is where good propaganda and policy conjoin.

Only if President Reagan proves himself a responsible leader of the West can he hope to move Brezhnev to a significant deal. The president has presumably grasped the costly consequences of his opposition to the SALT-2 treaty and his early bellicosity. Now he should understand that he cannot rest with one good speech or expect the actors in Geneva also to write the play.

Once they get down to comparing Soviet and American definitions of missile balance, the experts in Geneva will demonstrate that weapons in Europe can be limited only in the context of a larger strategic balance, embracing all allied and Soviet nuclear arms. And even a larger strategic conference — for which Reagan says he will be ready in the spring — can only provide a technical framework for larger political decisions.

To win the propaganda contest in Western Europe and thus to interest the Kremlin in major weapons reductions, the administration will have to engage the Russians in broad and persistent discussions at much higher levels. The superpowers will not overcome the mistrust that now dominates the arms debate unless they can at least acknowledge their many concerns and complaints — from Afghanistan to Poland to trade to arms control. Geneva can begin the process.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Patience With Greece

Of Greece, Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in 1947: "It was necessary to interfere in their internal affairs in order to get them straightened out." In that period U.S. policy was patronizing, and not exactly over-anxious about Greek sovereignty and sensibilities. Fortunately, that wasn't all. The policy succeeded: It did more or less "straighten Greece out." The nature of the threat to Greece after World War II is still debated, but Greece did emerge as a working democracy — not always a smoothly working one, but a place where, most years, the Greek people could decide how they were governed.

Recently, in a sense vindicating Dean Acheson's policy, they threw out the party associated with the American connection over the years and installed the Socialists, who had in effect campaigned against the attitude represented by Dean Acheson's comment. Their leader, Andreas Papandreu, said he would plunge first into urgent domestic concerns, but he is now deep into foreign policy. He announced the other day that, unilaterally, he wishes to remove American nuclear weapons. He also said that, by negotiation, he intends to set a timetable to remove the American military bases and to take Greece out of the integrated military command of NATO. It is important here that he stresses negotiating, since this puts bureaucrats into the process and slows things

down. But a further diminution of the American presence in the eastern Mediterranean is surely possible.

The Reagan administration is no less nationalistic in its way than Mr. Papandreu's is in his, and it will not be easy for it to keep cool. That appears to be its intention, however, and it is the only way to go. Greeks have to work out of their system the resentment many of them still feel at being taken in hand by the Americans after the war and at having their democracy suspended by colonels in the 1970s. Mr. Papandreu is frank to acknowledge that his country is a Balkan and Mediterranean place as well as a Western one. The West may have been thinking of Soviet Communism when it brought Greece into NATO, but Greece never had Turkey far out of mind. Mr. Papandreu's grievance against NATO is that the alliance, meaning the United States, neither guarantees Greece's borders with Turkey (it was never meant to) nor ends the Turkish military occupation in Cyprus (too hard).

Although we hesitate to put an anti-American tag on Mr. Papandreu, or on Greeks in general, a policy that will sound anti-American to many American ears can now be expected out of Athens. It is a good time for Americans to be patient while Greeks straighten themselves out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Restraints Don't Work

Japan's "voluntary" agreement to hold down its exports of automobiles to the United States has been in effect half a year. In these months the agreement has demonstrably done the U.S. automobile companies no good whatever. There is some evidence that it has actually increased their troubles with foreign competition.

Last spring, several of the American companies were banging desperately on the door of the White House to demand relief from the pressure of imports, primarily Japanese imports. The administration needed to do something quickly, and trade restraint was what the U.S. industry wanted. Its deeper ills — runaway wages, unpopular designs, occasional lapses in quality control — were all going to take far longer to correct.

With much pulling and hauling, the administration managed to extract from Tokyo a pledge that its manufacturers would not ship more than 1,680,000 cars into the United States in the year beginning last April.

In the first six months, 964,000 cars came in from Japan. At that rate imports would go well over the limit, but the limit will probably be enforced — by the recession.

While the sales of imports are down, they are not down as far as the sales of domestic cars. That leaves the imports with a larger share of the U.S. market than a year ago. And the Japanese are shipping more expensive cars, giving U.S. manufacturers more severe competition in the middle range of the price scale, where they have traditionally looked for their profits.

As the import agreement was originally stated, there was to be a second year of it with the precise numbers to be worked out later. Undoubtedly the American automobile industry will plead for even tighter controls of even longer duration. But present experience suggests that the administration would do the automobile companies a favor by abandoning the whole thing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After the Failed Seychelles Raid

The international community should not stop at mere condemnation of the mercenary invasion. The community of nations must demand full and clear answers to questions regarding the planning, financing and organizing of the invasion. It is inconceivable that the mercenaries, originating from South Africa, could have escaped the eye of the Pretoria authorities while they were planning and executing the invasion. South Africa must accept that it has to send the mercenaries now in its custody to the Seychelles for trial.

— From the Sunday News (Dar es Salaam).

The mercenaries were the familiar ragtag of South Africans, British and French who

get their living from turbulent southern African politics. Since the Seychelles have Tanzanian military training and the benefit of the usual "advisors," it proved a simple task to repel them.

There will be speculation that wider strategic interests played a part in the attempted coup. The Seychelles are placed close to the West's oil lifeline to the Persian Gulf, and the government has moved toward Moscow. At the last Commonwealth Conference, for example, it adopted an almost Soviet line on the invasion of Afghanistan. But it seems more likely that [ex-President] Mancham's Arab friends or wealthy businessmen in the islands, disturbed by possible nationalization policies, had a hand in the affair.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

Nov. 30: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Hope to Beat 'Diving'

NEW YORK — The Gillespie aeroplane, the invention of Mr. G. Curtis Gillespie, of New York, has been designed to prevent the "diving" propensities that have proved so fatal to many flying machines, though whether it will overcome that bete noire of aeronauts has still to be proved, for equilibrium is a problem that offers endless difficulties. The area of the Gillespie aeroplane is approximately 240 square feet, and the designer, though familiar with the advantages of curved surfaces such as are used by the Wright brothers, is confident t. at with the power developed by the seven three-foot aluminum propellers, the machine is more difficult to "up end" and is not so easily capsized laterally.

1931: Graduates' Prospects Dark

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "More men and women with sufficient training and talents that are technical and expert are needed to run a world that is continually becoming more complicated, more difficult to manage. Paradoxically, there are signs on the horizon that many of those who are now sharpening their teeth in schools and colleges will find nothing to bite on when they emerge with a degree. The oversupply of engineering students is so great in Germany that several technical organizations have begun to issue warnings to call a halt. In America, public utility corporations that used to take on 80 of the graduating class of technical schools now have room for a dozen only."

Heeding a 'Europe First' Mood Around Geneva

By James Reston

LONDON — The governments of the United States and the Soviet Union are finally renewing their talks on the control of nuclear weapons, but this will be no private party. The people of Europe are demanding the right to be heard and insisting that this subject is too important to be left to secret negotiations in Geneva between the two atomic giants.

What started as a mathematical dispute about the balance of military power between Soviet missiles and NATO missiles has turned into a philosophical question involving the universities, the churches and the rising young generation that has no memory of the two world wars.

For the first time since 1949-50, when the Stockholm peace movement was at its height, the West European governments

are having to pay attention now to the anti-nuclear protests, particularly in the Protestant countries of Northern Europe.

Accordingly, the Northern governments, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany in particular, have argued to President Reagan that he could not restore the balance of nuclear power with U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe unless he came forward with a credible nuclear policy and began serious negotiations with Moscow.

This he has now done, but one speech is not a policy, and he is entering into negotiations in Geneva in delicate and difficult circumstances.

The Western allies insist that these talks

on intermediate-range missiles involve primarily the security of Central and Western Europe. Schmidt arranged with President Brezhnev in Bonn the other day that he would not only be informed but consulted in advance on any U.S.-Soviet arrangements at Geneva involving the security of his country.

Schmidt and President Mitterrand of France met in London for breakfast in the French Embassy Friday morning and agreed that, while the restoration of a balance of nuclear power in Europe was essential to a successful negotiation, they must know, step by step, what Washington and Moscow were proposing.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are obviously

counting heavily on the European peace demonstrations to put pressure on the governments to reject the American proposals for a nuclear balance. Radio Moscow is filling the air with broadcasts in English directed at the leaders of the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe, and this propaganda offensive is not being matched either by the Voice of America or the BBC.

It could be that this public conflict over the future of atomic weapons might be more important in the end than the American-Soviet talks in Geneva. Europe's present mood is more favorable to Moscow than to Washington.

The European young have their grievances. The economies of their countries are in decline, and many of the younger generation are afraid of not getting into universities or of not getting out of them with jobs. They are afraid of Moscow but bewildered by the casual nuclear rhetoric out of Washington.

And beyond this, they are terrified by the elemental power of atomic weapons, and find an outlet for their emotions in their cries for a nuclear-free Europe.

There seems to be agreement in London and in Bonn that this is not an anti-American movement. It may be anti-Reagan but is certainly not pro-Communist, despite Moscow's efforts to exploit it.

But U.S. and other allied officials are concerned about two questions: First, what if the Soviets at Geneva offered to destroy half of their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles, now targeted on the Western European continent? If Washington would agree not to put U.S. missiles in Western Europe to restore the balance?

This would undoubtedly appeal to the leaders of the peace movement in Europe. The trouble is that Moscow would have enough missiles left to destroy and intimidate every West European nation.

Second, the anti-nuclear leaders in Europe have clearly not considered the consequences of such a proposal in the demonstrations in general. For obviously, if Moscow could retain enough missiles to destroy Western Europe, and NATO is not able to maintain the balance of military power, the United States would not be willing to leave in Europe more than 300,000 soldiers plus their families as hostages to superior Soviet power.

There is now a Europe First mood here, as there was an America First movement in the United States before World War II. It does not represent majority opinion, but it could be strong enough to paralyze European governments, as the America First movement paralyzed Washington during the critical prewar years of Hitler.

This is the public question that has to be addressed while the nuclear talks are going on in Geneva. And there is little evidence that it is being addressed by either Reagan or the other allied leaders.

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The Demonstrators, Portrayed in Focus

By Michiel Bieker Caartan

NEW YORK — If there is a conclusion to be drawn from the peace demonstrations in Europe, it is that they do not express a new wave of anti-Americanism. Even the sweeping explanation of "pacifism and neutralism" seems too easy.

Despite NATO and the EEC, there is no such thing as "Europe." If anti-Americanism is a strong undercurrent in West Germany, that does not have to hold true for Italy as well.

Secondly, neutralism and pacifism are not the same thing, and do not necessarily go together. Folks in Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy show that majorities want to stay in NATO. Asked if they would resist a Soviet invasion, a sizable Dutch percentage answered that they would fight.

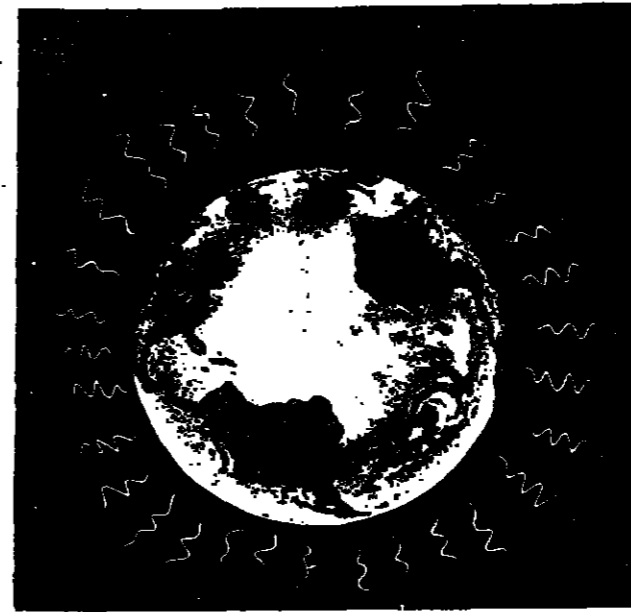
Thirdly, a demonstration is a messy thing. All kinds of people show up to join the walk, especially on a sunny day. The demonstrators have attracted genuine pacifists but also ban-the-bombers, members of political movements such as the Green Party in West Germany, environmentalists, opponents of any form of nuclear power, and church members. And, sure enough, anti-Americans; they have brought their banners to the battlefield, and it is those banners that catch the eye. But Americanophobes have always been part of European societies, and they do not dominate the marches. They have simply found a new refuge.

This is not to ridicule the motives of any protesters; it is to show that those attending mass gatherings are never present for a single reason, and that it is therefore very easy to draw the wrong conclusions.

What has brought these people together today that a year ago could not unite them?

Decisions about whether to deploy nuclear missiles are drawing closer. West Germany already has more nuclear warheads per square mile than any other country in the world, and is to deploy new ones in 1983. Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy see atomic weapons coming their way for the first time. Hiroshima in the town square seems awfully close, all of a sudden.

Another reason is Ronald Reagan. Nuclear bombs are ready for use, and in the White House sits a man who seems able to live with the thought that these horrible things will one day actually be used. His proposal for reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe was encouraging, but it will take more than one speech to change his belligerent image.



So it is anti-Americanism, after all? No, it is not.

People have become anxious, and are shaking trembling fists. But at whom? Who will listen? Not Moscow: Those enigmatic domes on the Kremlin seem soundproof, particularly to noises coming from across the border. Most demonstrators do not close their eyes to the Soviet SS-20s already in place in Eastern Europe. But it makes more sense to begin by convincing your own government, your own alliance.

If people shout at the United States, it is because only the United States might listen. If this shouting strains the Western alliance, it is because that is the only alliance the West European countries are members of.

Relations between the United States and its European allies will deteriorate further if Americans continue to misinterpret the criticism. It is not simply anti-Americanism but rather a confused cacophony of concern, with overtones of pacifism, intended to be heard by both superpowers.

The writer is a Dutch journalist working in the United States. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

The Neglected Art of Resigning Office, With Honor

By Henry Fairlie

WASHINGTON — From time to time people ask, "Why does no one these days resign from a government?" It has become extremely rare for a member of the Cabinet or of the highest echelon at the White House to hand in his resignation on a point of principle or even his own misconduct.

The question is a good one. If one is embarrassing the president one serves, or if one is embarrassed by the president one serves, one should pick up one's pen and write, "It is with reluctance that I surrender the office to which you appointed me, but..." There used even to be an art to resigning and to resignation letters.

I think I am right in saying that political resignations have been rarer in America than in Britain or any other parliamentary system. The reason is that a government member in a parliamentary system is drawn not only from Parliament but from a strong party that is likely to continue to embrace him, while still supporting the prime minister.

The resigning official may leave the government, but he still sits in Parliament and has standing in his party. Except in the extremely rare cases when someone is expelled from Parliament or from his party, the judgment is left to the voters in his constituency at the next election. Politicians in a parliamentary system have a political life of their own beyond their appointment to a government by a party leader.

Churchill

In Britain a member of a government — or of the "shadow government" of the opposition party — sits on the front benches in Parliament. All that happens if he resigns is that he moves to the back benches. One day he is on the front bench. The next day he rises from the back benches, either to explain his conduct that has forced his resignation, or to denounce the prime minister he has just left.

Parliament so sustains the individual political life of one of its members that he may not even have to move to the back benches. If he has a particularly important standing in his party, he may move only to "the front bench below the gangway." The gangway is merely an aisle which divides the benches. It is one of the most honored places for party men who are in opposition to their party.

From the front bench below the gangway, a Churchill might fly his own party and there, indeed, as an old man he sat, sometimes slumped as he quietly dozed, after age had forced him to resign from the office of prime minister. These images — "the back benches," "the front bench below the gangway" — are important. They tell of a political life that is independent of a prime minister or a president.

But the member of a government in America is simply the creature of the president. Even if he was drawn from Congress, he must give up his seat. If he resigns, where does he go? To the Ford Foundation? Wherever it is that he wretchedly goes, he must leave the political theater.

This is true even of those who are thrust out of government by the voters. There was something infinitely sad and telling about the three ex-presidents who traveled together on Air Force One to the funeral of Anwar Sadat. Stripped

of any place of significance in the political life of their country, they preened themselves, among the jelly beans, in their moment of make-believe importance.

A parliamentary system would keep Henry Kissinger in the political theater even when out of office. But the shuttle diplomat is reduced in America to a shuttle celebrity. The waste of political talent and experience is appalling. No other political system would have allowed Terry Sanford, when he ceased to be governor of North Carolina, to retire away his best years as a university president.

This waste runs through the whole system. If a senator is defeated in his home state, he normally cannot, as in a parliamentary system, pick up his bags, travel the length of the country and lay claim to a seat in any other state of the Union. In this vast continent of a nation he is confined to a single state. It is no wonder in America, given how the system works, that resignations are so rare.

Resigning can be an art. There is the resignation, first, to forward one's own career. A timely resignation on what one at least makes out to be a point of principle can

do wonders for one's career. One becomes a hero, the focus of dissent, and one can usually trust to events not too far in the future to appear to justify one's action.

But one must, if one is to attempt such a resignation, study one's hand. One can easily overplay it. In a famous resignation, Lord Randolph Churchill quit at the height of his youthful career from the post of chancellor of the exchequer. There was no one, he thought, by whom he could be replaced. He would be asked back, he believed, on his own terms, more powerful than ever.

By William Safire

truth: The Japanese had corroborated Allen's statements. Allen so informed White House aides.

Ah, but hell hath no fury like an attorney general who thinks his base has not been touched. To the

disney of the department's professionals, William French Smith darkly let it be known that the investigation was not yet finished, contradicting the White House and scattering the seeds of suspicion throughout Washington.

After the fact of the investigation became known, the attorney general — abetted by a pal in the White House who wanted to oust Allen for power-playing reasons of his own — put out word that the FBI had done a slapdash job, and that Director Webster's call to the nonsuspect was "unauthorized." That was untrue.

Then came a steady stream of leaks and innuendo from Justice, the White House and Tokyo: that

\$10,000, not \$1,000, was in the envelope given Allen (not true, as the FBI report stated); that he had been given a \$135 watch for his wife by a lifelong friend (true, and were it not for the initial charge,

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not noteworthy or against rules); and, currently, that his old business ties with Japanese clients were again a source of suspicion.

Allen is being left to twist slowly, slowly in the wind without a single allegation against him.

Ordinarily I am for special prosecutors. But when one is named over the objections of the professionals down the line, and on the lack of evidence presented so far, the institution is perverted. The next step would be to urge the national security adviser to step aside while the prosecutor is at work, and the ambushers would win.

Like a celebrity famous for being famous, Allen is suspect for having been cleared of suspicion.

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WHAT DO YOU THINK I AM???



But if one embarrasses a government by one's actions, such standards, or even by the hint of such an offense, one should resign at whatever cost to one's reputation. Governments engaged in the business of life and death cannot for too long be troubled by a man of repeated poor judgment.

The man should resign at once and therefore with some honor, of political resignation on grounds of one's own conduct is not an admission of guilt. It is not a moral but only a political act. It says merely that the man considers that, rightly or wrongly, he has become an embarrassment to the government.

The conclusions of all this seem to be obvious. There is no reason why David Stockman should have got out. I happen to detest his policies. But the government would lose nothing without him, and all that we now know is that he has been fighting genuine political battles within the administration. It does no harm to have them in the open; it is preferable to a leak.

But Richard V. Allen, having once already been forced out of Reagan's campaign staff, ought now to leave. It is simply a matter of pluses and minuses. The end sum comes out minus.

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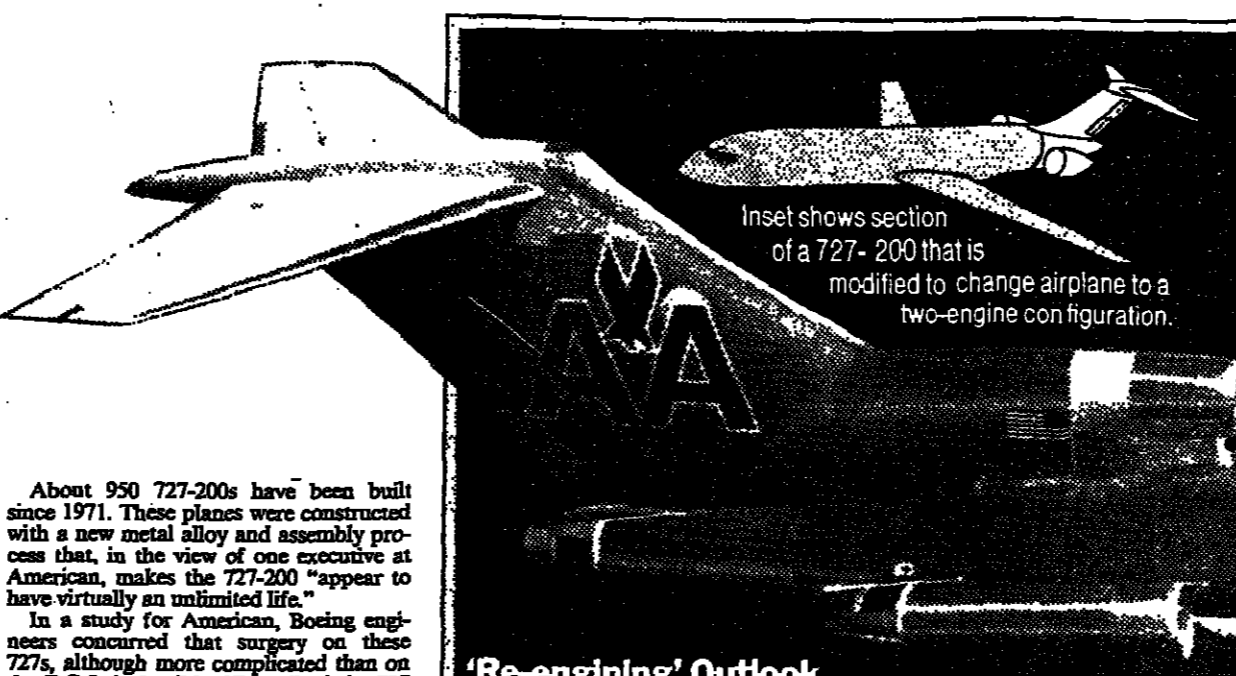
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New Engines for Old 727s May Ground Boeing Orders

By Thomas C. Hayes
NEW YORK — Commercial airlines' growing interest in putting new engines on aging aircraft is causing some anxious moments for the Boeing Co.

61s retrofitted by McDonnell Douglas, is one of the few airlines that can afford the new plane, analysts said.
Mr. Wilson indicated that Boeing also does not want to divert manpower to re-engineing the 727.



'Re-engineing' Outlook For McDonnell-Douglas and Boeing

Table comparing McDonnell-Douglas and Boeing aircraft specifications, including engine replacement costs and potential engine replacement market values.

U.S. Officials Feud Over Export Units

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON — Budget Director David Stockman and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige are involved in a behind-the-scenes battle over an attempt to eliminate three Commerce Department offices that promote the export of U.S.-made goods.

Rise in Debt Of East Bloc Cited in Study
GENEVA — Eastern Europe may owe more than \$80 billion to Western countries and Japan by the end of 1981, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe said Sunday.

Traveling on Business Can Take Large Toll

By David Diamond
PHILADELPHIA — Seven men, some sitting alone, are at the U-shaped bar in the Philadelphia Centre Hotel. A pianist plays "Fly Me to the Moon."

Heidrick & Struggles Inc., an executive recruiting firm, pulled the chief international officers of 250 major corporations last year and calculated that the average international officer took 10 overseas trips a year.

W. German Steel Firms Uniting to Forge Profit

By John Tagliabue
BONN — In the West German steel industry, history seems to be trying to repeat itself.
In 1926 several of Germany's biggest steelmakers, hard-pressed by the collapse of the German economy after World War I, banded together in a cartel.

W. German steel firms are uniting to form a new steelmaking giant. The West German steel industry, history seems to be trying to repeat itself.
In 1926 several of Germany's biggest steelmakers, hard-pressed by the collapse of the German economy after World War I, banded together in a cartel.

Increased Offerings Take Edge Off Bond Rally

By William Ellington
LONDON — Short-term interest rates have declined for five weeks in a row, bringing the rate for one-month dollar deposits in London down by 4 percentage points to 11.75 percent offered.

National Westminster Bank's \$100 million, 10-year bond issue was priced at par bearing 14.75 percent. Its aftermarket quote was 100-100.5.

EUROBONDS

DM Switch
Nordic Investment Bank, which is owned by the Scandinavian governments, plans to issue a \$50-million, five-year "zero coupon" note through a syndicate led by Credit Suisse-First Boston and Merrill Lynch International.

Japanese Convertible
A syndicate led by Daiwa Europe Ltd. is floating an \$80-million, 15-year convertible Eurobond issue of Mitsubishi Electric, the first large Japanese convertible issue to reach the market since September, when the sector fell into disarray.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for various currencies as of Nov. 27, 1981, including Dollar Rates and other international rates.

ARMORED VEHICLES

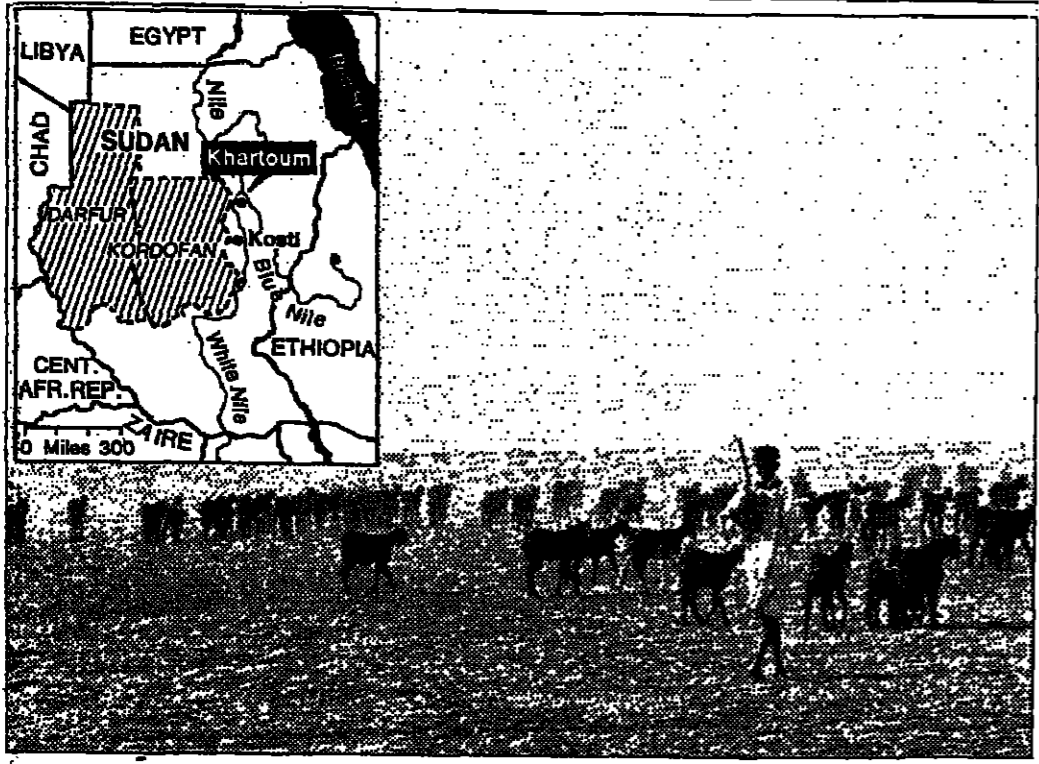
Italian company specialized in armored vehicles for civil, police and military use seeks representatives for Europe, Africa and Middle East areas.

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

U.S. \$20,000,000 10 3/4% Bonds due 1984 ("A" Bonds)
U.S. \$5,000,000 Floating Rate Bonds due 1984 ("B" Bonds)
Notice is hereby given to Bondholders that, on November 16, 1981, the amounts of U.S. \$2,400,000 for the "A" Bonds and U.S. \$600,000 for the "B" Bonds have been drawn for redemption in the presence of a Notary Public.

Gold Fixing at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange Daily at 10:30 a.m. local time. For your convenience, gold fixing 'à la carte' in US\$ per ounce troy fine and in Francs per kilogram bar.

السودان



Goats being herded south of Khartoum. The Numeiri government hopes to exploit newly discovered oil deposits in the Kordofan and Darfur regions and to build a refinery at Kosti.

Sudan Alters Its Economic Course

By Pranay Gupta
New York Times Service
KHARTOUM, The Sudan — At the urging of the International Monetary Fund and other major donors from the West and the Arab world, President Gaafar al-Nimeiry has undertaken a program of sweeping fiscal change meant to rehabilitate the Sudan's deteriorating economy. The program includes a devaluation of the Sudanese pound and an end to government subsidies for cooking oil, wheat and sugar.

\$700 million a year. The annual inflation rate is estimated at minimum of 50 percent by Western economists.

The Sudan already leads the list of U.S. aid recipients in black Africa. Last year it got \$115 million in economic assistance, well ahead of Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Traveling on Business Can Take Its Toll

(Continued from Page 7)
weekend at company expense. Most managers permit traveling employees to make unlimited long-distance calls home.

of endless late-night flights and countless hotel rooms cannot be tailored to individuals. Moreover, some people travel easier than others.

ents consist chiefly of confidential referrals by corporations, says of the traveling businessmen: "They are frequently beset with loneliness and the absence of intimacy in their lives."

Japanese Posted October Surplus Of \$1.78 Billion

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan posted up a \$1.78-billion current-account surplus in October, bringing the accumulated figure for the first seven months of its fiscal year to \$6.6 billion, or close to what had been estimated for the whole year.

West German Steelmakers Uniting in Search for Profit

(Continued from Page 7)
minimum of state aid, they poured billions of dollars into modernizing their equipment, eliminating 39,000 of the steel industry's 232,000 jobs.

his company into the talks. Despite the resistance of Hoesch, Krupp and Mr. Lambrecht, Hans Marthofer, the official who has to write off Salzgitter's losses, agreed.

The Sudan — the largest country in area in Africa, with a population of 20 million overwhelming poor people — needs that loan urgently to overcome immediate balance-of-payments problems.

Failure to Comply
The money was allotted under a previous understanding with the monetary fund. Western economists here said, but the Nimeiry government failed to comply with such IMF conditions as trimming the budget and cutting back on imports.

President Nimeiry said in a recent interview that he expected the Sudan to approach "self-sufficiency" in oil production toward the latter part of the decade.

Expectations
Where will the money come from for these projects? The Sudanese say openly that they expect the United States will give quite a bit of it.

Population Rises in Spain
The Associated Press
MADRID — Figures released Saturday by the National Statistics Institute said that Spain's population as of March 1, 1981, was 37,682,355, compared with 33,918,200 on Dec. 31, 1970.

AB Svensk Exportkredit (Swedish Export Credit Corporation) Retractable Notes Due 1993. U.S. \$75,000,000. SEK logo. List of banks: MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL, CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE, SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN, PKBANKEN GROUP, SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN, ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V., THE BANK OF BERMUDA, BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP., KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K., MANUFACTURERS HANOVER, SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL, S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALF, GOTABANKEN.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)
Table with columns: Month, Price, Bid, Ask, Spread. Rows for Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May.

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 51.02.51 - Telex 28.395

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED. U.S. \$25,000,000 Medium Term Credit. Arranged by AL-UBAF GROUP. Provided by AL SAUDI BANQUE, BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO, UBAF ARAB AMERICAN BANK, UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F., ARAB INTERNATIONAL BANK, CAIRO, UBAF BANK LIMITED, UBAN-ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LIMITED. Agent: UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F. September 1981.

Security Pacific Overseas Finance N.V. (Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles) U.S. \$100,000,000. Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1991. Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Security Pacific Corporation (Incorporated in Delaware). Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Banque Nationale de Paris, Chase Manhattan Limited, Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Goldman Sachs International Corp., Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Manufacturers Hanover Limited, Société Générale de Banque S.A., Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited.

International Bond Prices - Week of Nov. 26

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices with columns for Am. Security, % Yield, Middle Price, and Yield to Maturity. Includes sub-sections for (Continued from Page 8) and various international bonds.

Table of international bond prices, continuing from the previous section, listing various international securities and their yields.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Table of convertible bond prices, listing Am. Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pct., and Yield to Maturity for various convertible securities.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago Exchange Options for the week ending Nov. 27, 1981, showing call and put prices for various stocks.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options for the week ending Nov. 27, 1981, showing call and put prices for various American stocks.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

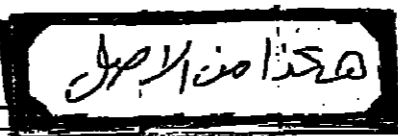
Table of senior executive positions with columns for Position, Salary, Employer, Locat., Qualifications, and Contact. Includes roles like European Area Manager, Marketing Project Manager, etc.

Traveling on Business Can Take Large Toll

Article discussing the health and safety risks of frequent business travel, mentioning alcoholism and stress among travelers.

Pilot Survives Crash, Swim

Short article reporting on a pilot who survived a crash landing and swam to shore.



International Bond Prices - Week of Nov. 26

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices with columns for AmI, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and AmI, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Explanation of Symbols - CDS Canadian Dollar, ECU European Currency Unit, etc.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Carolina Power & Light Company

U.S. \$130,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility

Arranged by MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

Provided by

- List of banks: LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, MIDLAND BANK, SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK, SOCIETE GENERALE, THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, BANK OF IRELAND, etc.

Agent

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

September, 1981

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$75,000,000 Ohio Edison Finance N.V. 17 1/2% Guaranteed Notes Due 1988

Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

Ohio Edison Company

which will issue its First Mortgage Bonds to secure its guarantee

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

- List of banks: BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., COUNTY BANK LIMITED, CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LIMITED, etc.

- Extensive list of international banks and financial institutions including ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V., AMRO INTERNATIONAL, BACHS HALSEY STUART SHIELDS, etc.

November, 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Consumers Power Company

U.S. \$125,000,000 Short-Term Loan Facility

Arranged by MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

Provided by

- List of banks: THE MITSUI TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD., SOCIETE GENERALE, BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO, etc.

October, 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Ohio Edison Company

U.S. \$26,000,000 Term Loan Facility

Arranged by MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

Provided by

- List of banks: BANCO DI ROMA (CHICAGO), BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL, THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN TRUST COMPANY, etc.

Agent

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

November, 1981

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter... shows the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various securities like ABC, ABA, ABB, etc.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists securities like Amstar, Amstar 12, Amstar 15, etc.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists securities like Amstar 18, Amstar 21, Amstar 24, etc.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists securities like Amstar 27, Amstar 30, Amstar 33, etc.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists securities like Amstar 36, Amstar 39, Amstar 42, etc.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists securities like Amstar 45, Amstar 48, Amstar 51, etc.

Table with columns: Sides In, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists securities like Amstar 54, Amstar 57, Amstar 60, etc.

Large table titled 'Over-the-Counter' containing multiple columns of financial data, including various stock and bond listings with their respective prices and changes.

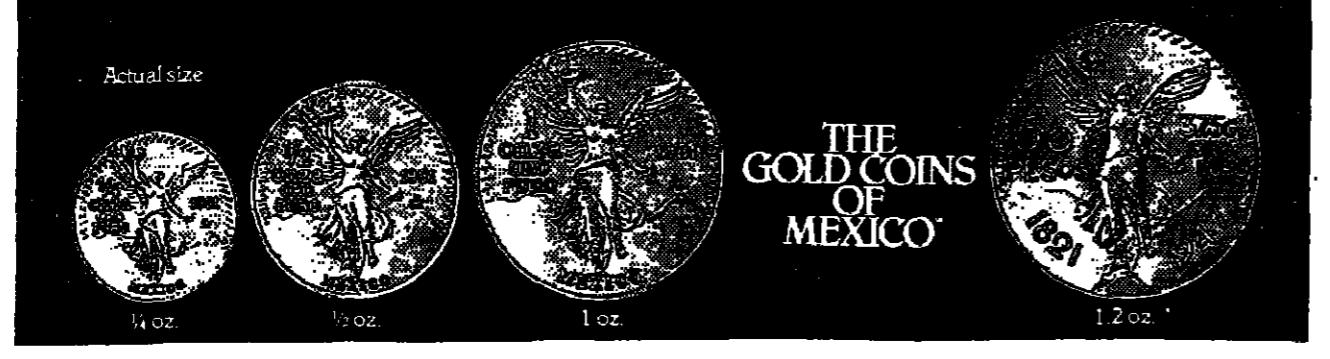
Announcing three even better ways to own The Gold Coins of Mexico.



New, even 1 ounce, 1/2 ounce and 1/4 ounce coins.

If you've been waiting for the perfect time to buy gold, this is the gold you've been waiting for: The Gold Coins of Mexico in perfect, even-weight sizes. These are annually-dated coins, minted in unlimited quantities for people who want to own gold in convenient, ounce-related sizes.

price in your daily newspaper. And, because they're part of the world's best-selling series of gold bullion coins—over 75,000,000 sold worldwide—and minted for Mexico's Federal Reserve Bank, Banco de Mexico, they enjoy a long tradition of international acceptability and liquidity.

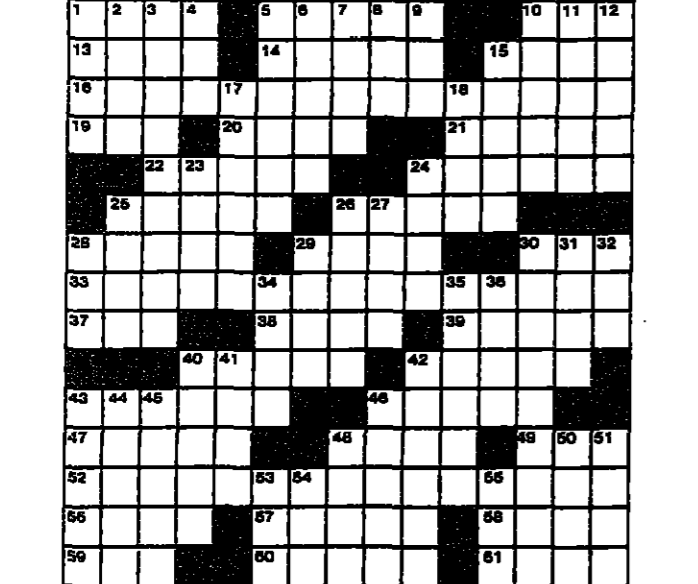


The Gold Coins of Mexico are available wherever gold bullion coins are sold. Write for a free brochure to: The Gold Coins of Mexico, P.O. Box 1812, New York, N.Y. 10163 U.S.A.

Advertisement for Trust Company of the West, Los Angeles. Text: 'We are pleased to announce that the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger has been elected a Director.' Includes a signature and the company name.

INDUSTRIES CHIMIC... TENDER... DIVISION OF STORAGE... LIMITED AMMONIA... (Vertical text on the right edge of the page)

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malieska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Bulk
 - 5 Song like "Home, Sweet Home"
 - 10 Entangle
 - 13 Exlate part
 - 14 Larval
 - 15 Tape sent to a D.J.
 - 16 "...with You," Duke-Gershwin hit, 1936
 - 19 Place for a puttee
 - 20 Rational
 - 21 Smul, for short
 - 22 Airs
 - 24 Tax
 - 25 Outlets
 - 26 Chronographer of Mille
 - 28 Constituents in various alloys
 - 29 "...Old Cowhand"
 - 30 Kind of jacket
 - 33 In a position where a decision must be made
 - 37 Dance step
 - 38 Instrument for a band
 - 39 Ford of songdom
 - 40 Wood for a clarinet
 - 42 Star's representative
 - 43 Eases
 - 46 Fish
- DOWN**
- 1 "...to the Chef"
 - 2 "...homo"
 - 3 Incomplete parts
 - 4 Derek film
 - 5 Instruments for Ethel Smith
 - 6 Claims
 - 7 Band's one-night stand
 - 8 "...a long way"
 - 9 Word with crow or humbird
 - 10 Rhythmic structure for Shelley
 - 11 Last words at church
 - 12 Commotions
 - 15 Refuse
 - 17 Nagana
 - 18 Church area
 - 23 Kind of worm
 - 24 Miller and Sheridan
 - 25 What a Ph.D. candidate submits
 - 26 The Bay State's Cleveland
 - 27 Reaction at a horror movie
 - 28 Destroy Darth Vader
 - 29 Land Pahlevi left
 - 30 Resulted
 - 31 Emend
 - 32 Gyat's mother
 - 34 Tennis stroke
 - 35 Modern jazz form
 - 36 Russian city on the Oka
 - 40 Slaves of yore
 - 41 In use
 - 42 Horn of a ruminant
 - 43 Composer of "Clara"
 - 44 Summon forth
 - 45 Doctrine
 - 46 Tarsus
 - 48 Got a hole-in-one
 - 50 Wine center in Italy
 - 51 At no time, poetically
 - 53 Draft org.
 - 54 Shoshonean
 - 55 Literary monogram

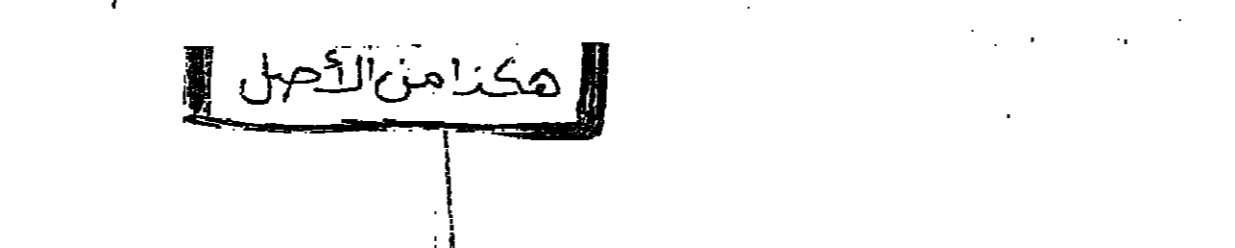
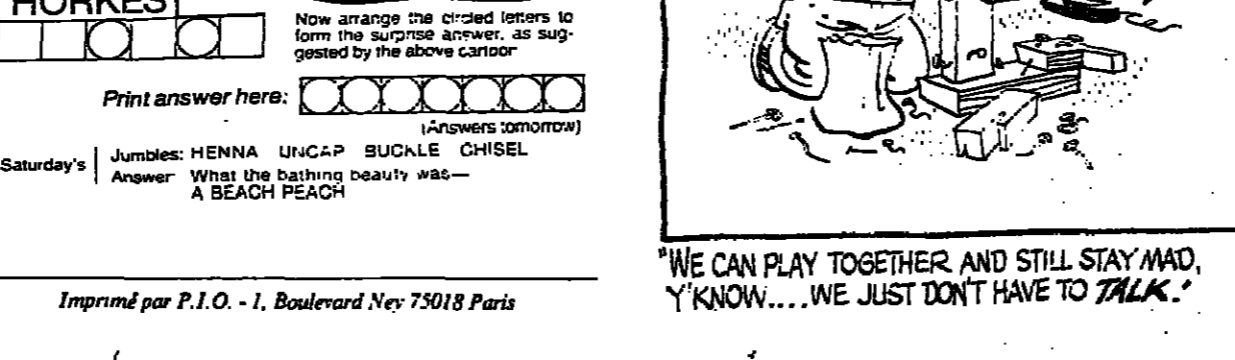
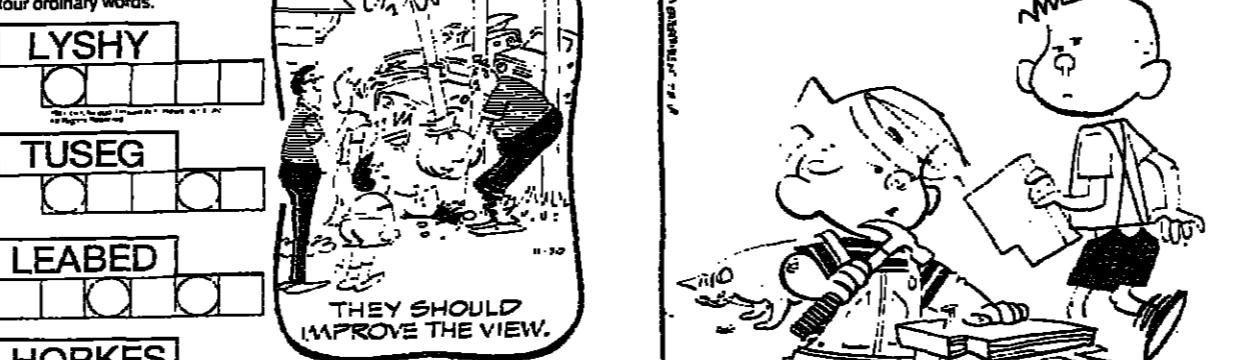
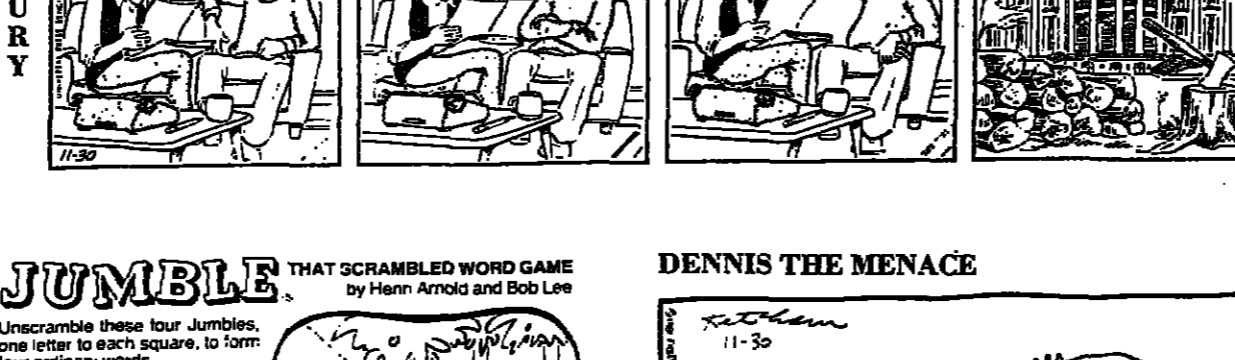
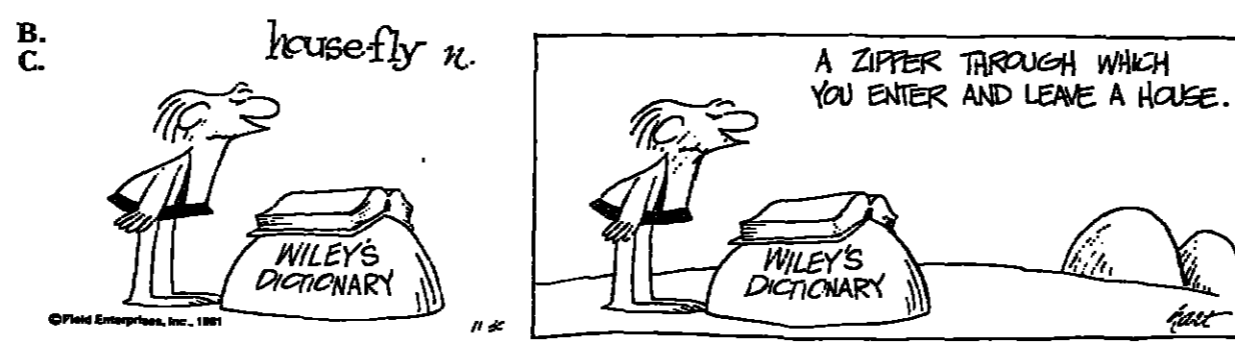
WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	C	F		HIGH	LOW	C	F		
ALGARVE	18	14	11	52	Fair	MADRID	15	9	42	Cloudy	
ALGIERS	19	14	12	54	Overcast	MANILA	30	26	86	Foggy	
AMSTERDAM	8	4	5	41	Showers	MEXICO CITY	—	—	10	30	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	5	3	37	Cloudy	MIAMI	27	21	69	Fair	
ATHENS	15	10	10	50	Showers	MILAN	12	5	36	Fair	
AUCKLAND	20	18	10	50	Fair	MONTREAL	5	4	37	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	31	26	26	80	Overcast	MOSCOW	8	2	32	Foggy	
BEIRUT	18	16	10	50	Cloudy	MURKIN	7	2	32	Cloudy	
BELGRADE	7	3	3	38	Snow	NAIROBI	24	15	52	Fair	
BELIN	2	2	0	32	Foggy	NASSAU	27	21	68	Fair	
BOSTON	5	4	3	38	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	10	10	50	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	5	4	4	39	Showers	NEW YORK	8	4	39	Cloudy	
BUCHAREST	4	2	2	36	Rain	NICE	17	13	55	Fair	
BUDAPEST	5	4	3	38	Cloudy	OSLO	0	3	37	Snow	
BUENOS AIRES	24	25	12	54	Fair	PARIS	8	4	37	Cloudy	
CAIRO	22	23	14	57	Fair	PEKING	3	3	37	Cloudy	
CAPE TOWN	20	18	13	55	Fair	PRAGUE	4	3	32	Fair	
CASABLANCA	20	18	10	50	Fair	REYKJAVIK	1	3	34	Overcast	
CHICAGO	4	3	3	37	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	31	28	77	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	3	2	0	32	Overcast	ROME	10	5	41	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	23	23	16	61	Fair	SAO PAULO	20	16	61	Cloudy	
DAMASCUS	14	7	5	41	Fair	SALTSBURG	27	18	64	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	7	4	4	39	Rain	SEOUL	4	3	37	Cloudy	
EDINBURGH	5	4	3	38	Overcast	SHANGHAI	12	5	41	Cloudy	
FLORENCE	4	4	1	30	Foggy	SINGAPORE	26	21	70	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	5	4	3	38	Rain	STOCKHOLM	4	3	34	Overcast	
GENEVA	3	3	1	34	Snow	SYDNEY	22	18	64	Overcast	
HELSINKI	3	2	0	32	Rain	TAIPEI	26	21	70	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	24	25	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	14	58	Foggy	
HOUSTON	22	17	8	44	Showers	TOKYO	10	5	41	Fair	
ISTANBUL	16	11	8	46	Showers	TUNIS	14	11	52	Rain	
JERUSALEM	12	5	4	40	Fair	VIENNA	8	4	39	Foggy	
LAS PALMAS	22	18	14	54	Cloudy	VERICE	8	4	39	Foggy	
LIMA	23	23	16	61	Fair	VIENNA	5	4	39	Overcast	
LISBON	18	14	12	54	Fair	WARSAW	2	3	32	Foggy	
LONDON	12	8	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	5	41	Cloudy	
LOS ANGELES	18	14	7	45	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	3	37	Foggy	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.



BOOKS

THE GATE OF HEAVENLY PEACE
The Chinese and Their Revolution
By Jonathan D. Spence. pp.465. \$19.95
Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Jay Mathews

SCHOLARS who dabble in modern Chinese literature sometimes wonder why so little of it is any good. This marvelous book suggests one answer: Chinese writers may be so obsessed with China, so wrapped up in the question of how it can return to its former greatness, that they have no time for subtler thought.

No one has quite done this Chinese history like this before. Western readers usually pass the subject by, put off by the strange customs and philosophic assumptions and, I think, by the nearly unpronounceable names.

Spence begins with the story of Kang Youwei, a bright and ambitious young man from Canton so floored by his first visit to Hong Kong—the elegance of the buildings of the foreigners, the cleanliness of the streets, the efficiency of his police—that he determines to get the best of the West for China. Through incredible persis-

ence and luck, he wins an audience with the young emperor and then becomes a palace nag, assuming every one sees as clearly as he does the need for western schools and western arms. Gradually we meet the younger, more radical men and women who know Kang but follow different paths to the revolution. Lu Xun, the acerbic master of short stories and political essays, takes us through the worst turmoil of the 1920s and 1930s. Ding Ling, a Hunanese who is probably the greatest Chinese female writer of the century, is both seduced and abandoned by the Maoist revolution. Ding still lives in Peking. She plays the part of grande dame in Peking and does what she can to loosen the bonds of 30 years of literary oppression, but she has not much left left.

From Kang Youwei to the young democracy movement writers of the late 1970s run unbroken strings of authoritarian thought and ancient history which Spence entwines in intriguing ways. He finds the editors of the "April Fifth Forum" in 1979 classifying the Communist Party for suppressing news of a dissident's trial, just as the Qing dynasty did with the trial of the revolutionary Zou Rong in 1903.

Spence's triumph is that he has illuminated the vital connections of friendship and family which have made Chinese history in this century, making them shine like a spider's web flecked with dew.

Jay Mathews is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CHESS By Robert Byrne

OGNJEN CVITAN of Yugoslavia captured the World Junior Championship in Mexico City with a 10½-2½ score in a Swiss-system yield of 46 players, none of whom would have had his 20th birthday until after the tournament.

Jan Elvest of the Soviet Union was second with 10-3 and Nigel Short of England was third with 9-4.

Jay Whitehead, the United States junior champion, started with 4 points out of five games but then collapsed, losing his next five in a row.

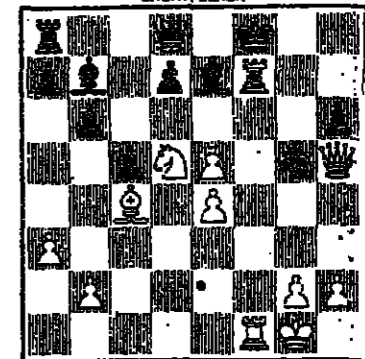
Cvitán began by losing to 14-year-old Simen Agdestein of Norway, but he lost only one other game — to Elvest — while winning 10. As befits youth, he played a boundlessly energetic game, sacrificing at every opportunity. His sixth-round encounter with Short, an international master, was typical of his gu-gu approach.

The unimpressive 4 P-QR3 uses a tempo to develop a knight at Q83 without allowing a pin by ... B-N5. One of White's objectives is to transpose into a kind of Queen's Gambit Declined exchange variation after 4 ... B-N2; 5 N-B3, P-Q4; 6 P-P; 7 B-B. Black is permitted the alternative recapture with 6 ... N-P3; 7 P-Q3; 8 P-K3; 8 B-N5ch, P-QB3; 9 P-Q3 gives White a chance to produce a strong center with 10 P-K4. These schemes are the idea of Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union, a former world champion, and they have a wide following nowadays.

Short chose to transpose into a type of Benoni formation with 4 ... P-B4; 5 P-Q5, with the point that 4 P-QR3 would have no role in the proceedings and would thus be a lost move.

After 7 P-P, the white QP was, of course, inviolable — 7 ... N-P7; 8 Q-K4ch costs Black a piece — but after 7 ... B-N2, White is forced to yield a pawn. Thus, on 8 P-K4 (8 N-B3, N-P3; 9 Q-K4ch, Q-K2 is a failure for White), Q-K2, White is obliged to try a gambit.

Cvitán offered a second pawn with 12 N-Q5; the tactical point being that 12 ... N-N3; 13 P-N3, B-P; 14 B-K4 B-B3; 15 B-N5, B-K2 (15 ... P-B3; 16 B-N6ch, P-B; 17 Q-Pch, K-K2; 18 KR-K1ch, K-Q3; 19 B-B4ch, K-Q; 20 Q-K4mate); 16 KR-K1, P-B3; 17 B-RP, B-N (17 ... P-B; 18 N-K5, Q-B2; 19 Q-N6ch, K-Q1); 20 N-B7ch, K-B1; 21 R-B1 is hopeless for Black; 18 B-N6ch, K-B1; 19 Q-N3, P-Q4; 20 Q-B2 yields White an enduring attack against the hemmed-in black king.



After 14 P-B4, Short should have developed with 14 ... B-K2 instead of opening the KB file for his opponent with 14 ... N-N3; 15 P-N3.

On 16 Q-K2, Short decided against: 16 ... Q-0, probably because 17 Q-R5, P-B3; 18 P-P, B-P; 19 P-K5, P-N3; 20 P-R3, 21 Q-R5ch, B-N2; 22 N-B6ch, R-N3; 23 P-R4 would have given Cvitan a winning attack. However, it is not clear how White could have broken through the superior defense with 17 ... P-N3; 18 P-Q6, P-B3; 19 P-P, B-P.

Short's 16 ... P-KR3; 17 Q-R5, R-KB1 was a weak defense that could have been defeated quietly by 19 P-QN4, 19 R-R2 and 20 R-2/K-B2. But Cvitan, dreaming of glorious deeds, shot 18 BxP; P-B; 19 R-P, R-R; 20 R-KB1, N-N4; 21 B-B4, which should have failed against 21 ... Q-N1!; 22 N-B7ch, K-Q1!

After Short missed this winning defense and played 21 ... K-B1, Cvitan discovered the crushing 22 R-Rch!; N-R; 23 N-B6! Short saw that 23 ... N-N4 (or any other knight move) would allow 24 QxPmate and that 23 ... P-Q4; 24 P-P, changes nothing. He was therefore obliged to give up.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	1 ... P-D4	13 N-E3	13 ... N-E3
2 P-K3	2 ... P-K3	14 P-B3	14 ... P-B3
3 P-Q3	3 ... P-Q3	15 P-N3	15 ... P-N3
4 P-B3	4 ... P-B3	16 Q-E2	16 ... Q-E2
5 P-N3	5 ... P-N3	17 Q-E2	17 ... Q-E2
6 P-P	6 ... P-P	18 B-P	18 ... B-P
7 P-P	7 ... P-P	19 B-K2	19 ... B-K2
8 P-B3	8 ... P-B3	20 B-K2	20 ... B-K2
9 P-N3	9 ... P-N3	21 B-N4	21 ... B-N4
10 P-Q4	10 ... P-Q4	22 B-N4	22 ... B-N4
11 N-B3	11 ... N-B3	23 B-N4	23 ... B-N4
12 N-Q5	12 ... N-Q5	24 B-N4	24 ... B-N4

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hann Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYSHY

TUSEG

LEABED

HORKES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HENNA UNGAP SUCKLE CHISEL
Answer: What the bathing beauty was — A BEACH PEACH

DENNIS THE MENACE



RADIO NEWSCASTS

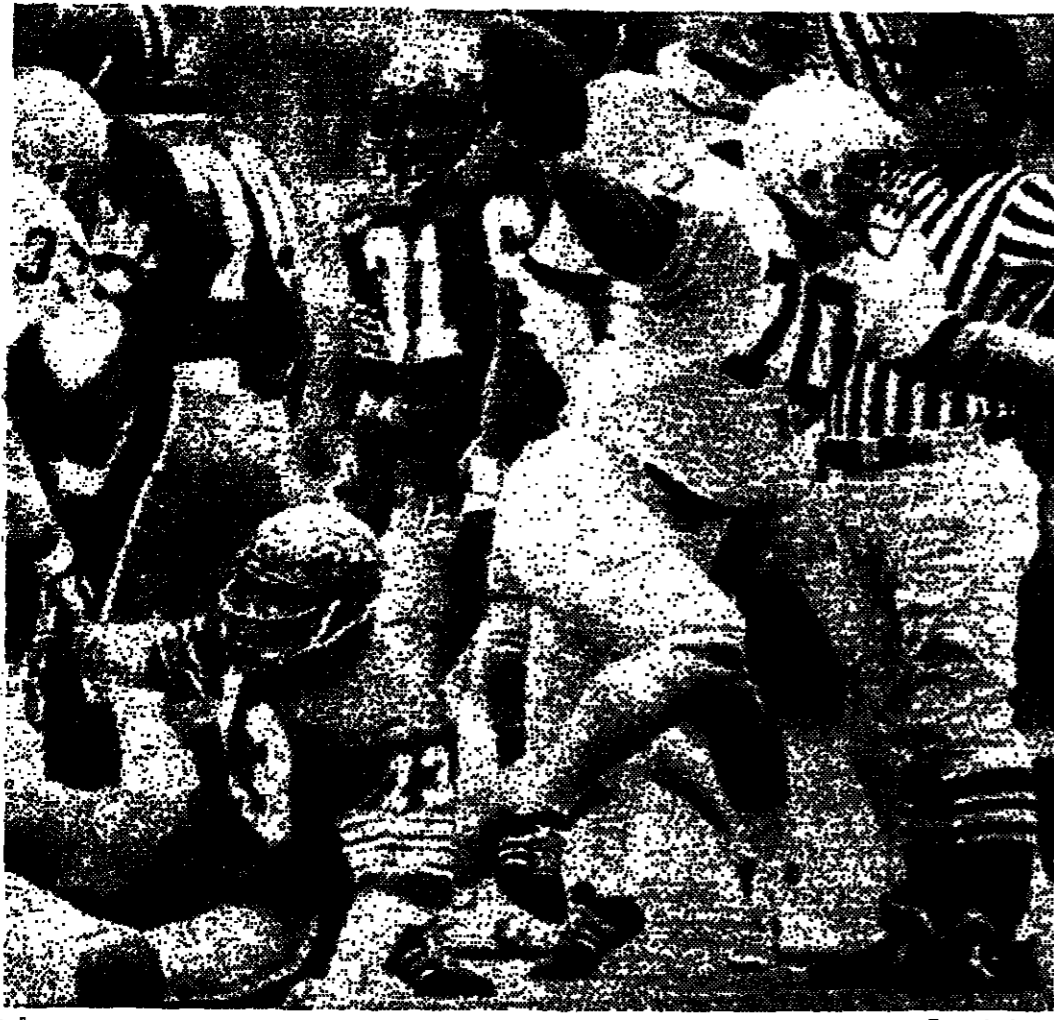
BBC WORLD SERVICE

News at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 GMT	Western Europe	25	11,250	11	25,800	41	7,140	19	15,070
11:00	1,975	11	9,610	11	9,610	11	9,610	11	9,610
11:30	4,400	19	16,070	19	16,070	25	11,700	16	17,770
12:00	5,975	16	17,885	49	6,005	49	12,095	13	12,770
12:30	7,125	13	21,440	41	7,185	19	16,070	11	15,240
13:00	7,185	11	25,820	21	6,410	16	17,770	11	15,240
13:30	7,200	200	7,200	25	11,790	10	17,770	10	17,770
14:00	9,410	19	15,070	13	11,820	13	21,770	75	3,915
14:30	9,290	19	15,070	16	15,000	16	25,820	10	8,915
15:00	12,095	41	5,975	16	15,400	49	6,005	31	9,570
15:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
16:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
16:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
17:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
17:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
18:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
18:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
19:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
19:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
20:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
20:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
21:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
21:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
22:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
22:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
23:00	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770
23:30	15,070	41	7,185	14	17,885	712	712	413	11,770

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Suggested times are GMT

Western Europe	1900-2000	2100-2200 Mon-Fri	Africa	2100-2200
11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
13:00	13:00	13:00	13:00	13:00
13:30	13:30	13:30	13:30	13:30
14:00	14:00	14:00	14:00	14:00
14:30	14:30	14:30	14:30	14:30
15:00	15:00			



Having fumbled a second-period snap, Pitt quarterback Dan Marino sat dazed while Penn State's Greg Gattuso recovered the ball and picked up a few yards. Penn State won going away, 48-14.

Penn State Storms Back to Upset Pittsburgh, 48-14

From Agency Dispatches
PITTSBURGH — With Todd Blackledge upstaging Dan Marino at quarterback, Penn State stunned top-rated and previously undefeated Pittsburgh Saturday with a 48-14 comeback victory.
Meanwhile, Paul (Bear) Bryant became the winningest coach in college football history as Alabama overcame four fumbles and an interception to defeat Auburn, 28-17.
Pittsburgh's loss — ending its 17-game winning streak over two seasons — left No. 2 ranked Clemson as the only undefeated and untied major college team. The Tigers did not play during the weekend.

It'll Always Be There
"I think we gave it our best," said Pittsburgh linebacker Sal Sumser. "I still think this is a great football team. What are we, 10-1? They were saying we'd be 8-3. But this game will always be there no matter how old I get."
Blackledge finished the game with 12 completions in 23 attempts for 262 yards. Marino had 22 completions in 45 attempts for 267 yards, but only 80 yards in the second half.
The Panthers opened as if they would run over Penn State, scoring the first two times they had the ball as Marino hit Dwight Collins for touchdown passes covering 28 yards and 9 yards.
By the end of the first quarter Pittsburgh was leading, 14-0, and had held Penn State to minus-1 yard in total offense. But Black-

ledge took advantage of Pitt mistakes — turnovers and penalties — to turn the game around in the second quarter.
With the Panthers on the Penn State 31 and driving again, Marino threw a long pass for Collins in the end zone, but Penn State intercepted. The Nittany Lions, helped by two penalties, then drove 80 yards in 10 plays for their first TD, a 2-yard run by fullback Mike Meade.
Marino got his team in close again, but again Penn State inter-

cepted, this time at the 1-yard line. Blackledge drove Penn State down the field and scored the game tying touchdown on a 7-yard quarterback draw.
By the end of the half, Pitt had lost 80 yards on 9 penalties, 70 of those yards on 7 second-quarter penalties. And the Panthers lost another scoring opportunity on a fumble at the Nittany Lions' 16 with 17 second left before halftime.
Pitt took the second-half kickoff

and began to move. But Bill Beach, a fullback, fumbled at the Nittany Lion 43 and Penn State recovered. Blackledge then hit Kenny Jackson with a 42-yard touchdown pass to take the lead, 21-14.
The next time Penn State got the ball, Blackledge hit Jackson with a 45-yard scoring pass. Brian Franco followed with field goals of 39 and 38 yards and Sean Farrell, an offensive guard, recovered a fumble by teammate Curt Warner in the end zone.

Penn State was named the winner of the Lambert Trophy Sunday as the top major-college football team in the Northeast. The 9-2 Nittany Lions received 69 out of a possible 70 points in voting by a panel of seven sports writers and broadcasters.
Pitt (10-1), had been ranked first in the previous two weekly Lambert ballots, but finished with 62 points in the final voting.

Alabama 28, Auburn 17
In Birmingham, Ala. it looked for a while as if Bryant might have to wait until 1982 to register his 315th career victory, breaking the 314-win mark of Amos Alonzo Stagg. Alabama lost four fumbles and an interception and was trailing, 17-14, after Auburn's Al Del Greco kicked a 19-yard field goal.
But the Crimson Tide struck back quickly in the fourth-quarter, driving 75 yards and taking the lead with 10:07 left on a 35-yard TD pass from Walter Lewis to Jesse Bendross. Three minutes later Linnie Patrick burst 15 yards around right end to seal the victory.

Miami 37, Notre Dame 15
In Miami, quarterback Jim Kelly completed 17 of 25 passes for 264 yards to lead Miami over Notre Dame, 37-15.
The Fighting Irish finished with a 5-6 record, their first losing season since 1962. "It's no fun is it?" said Notre Dame Coach Gerry Faust after the game. Friday, "I sure don't want to go down in history that way. It doesn't bother me, to be honest with you. I hurt for the kids, that's the thing."
Kelly fired an 18-yard touchdown pass to Mike Rodriguez in the first period and teamed with Rocky Bell on a 63-yard scoring play midway through the second period as the Hurricanes surged to a 30-6 halftime lead with the help of Dennis Miller field goals.
Miami finished with a 9-2 record because of NCAA probation for recruiting violations, is barred from postseason play.

Florida 35, Florida State 3
In Gainesville, Fla., Florida clinched a spot in the Peach Bowl against West Virginia by beating Florida State, 35-3. Wayne Peace threw for 275 yards and four touchdowns and Brian Clark added a pair of field goals for the Gators, who beat Florida State for the first time since 1976.
Oklahoma 27, Oklahoma State 3
In Stillwater, Okla., halfback Fred Sims, in his first game as a starter, ran for three touchdowns as Oklahoma crushed Oklahoma State, 27-3, for the runner-up spot in the Big Eight Conference. Oklahoma finished with a 6-4 record, its worst season under nine-year Coach Barry Switzer.

Arizona 24, Arizona 13
In Tempe, Ariz., quarterback Mike Pagan threw three touchdown passes in the second quarter to pace Arizona State's 24-13 victory over Arizona. The three scoring passes raised Pagan's season total to 29, breaking the Pacific-10 record of 27 set last year by Stanford quarterback John Elway.

Jets Trounce Colts, 25-0, to Overtake Miami

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Freeman McNeil scored two touchdowns and Pat Leahy kicked four field goals Sunday as the New York Jets took over first place in the American Football Conference East with a 25-0 victory over Baltimore, saddling the Colts with their 12th straight loss.
McNeil, the Jets' No. 1 draft choice, sprinted 30 yards for his first rushing TD of the season in the opening quarter and dived the final yard in the third period following Bruce Harper's 46-yard punt return to the Colt 1-yard line.
Leahy connected from the 37 and the 21 and twice from the 27 as the Jets (8-1) moved a half-game ahead of Miami, which plays Philadelphia Monday night. The victory guaranteed the Jets their first winning season since 1969.
The Colts are 1-12, the worst record in the National Football League; the shutout was their first since a 19-0 loss at Miami Nov. 11, 1979. The Jets' last shutout victory came Nov. 14, 1976, 34-0 over Tampa Bay.
The Jets sacked quarterback Bert Jones five times for 40 yards in losses, raising their season sack

total to a league-leading 54. Jones, intercepted once, completed 13 of 24 passes for 135 yards, while the Jets' Richard Todd, facing little pressure, hit 16 of 28 attempts for 143 yards.
McNeil, who finished with 93 yards on 24 carries, scored the only touchdown the Jets needed 9:31 into the game when he burst through the middle, cut to the right around safety Bruce Laird and raced untouched into the end zone. His other score came 2:49 into the second half, three plays after Harper's run down the left sideline.
In the 62-yard, five-play drive capped by McNeil's 30-yard scoring sprint, Todd completed passes of 16 and 17 yards to tight end Jerome Barkum. On New York's next possession, the score rose to 10-0 on Leahy's 37-yard field goal 1:35 into the second quarter.

Steelers 24, Rams 0
In Pittsburgh, Franco Harris, breaking O. J. Simpson's NFL record for most career carries, rushed for 114 yards and a touchdown to lead the Steelers to a 24-0 victory over puncheon Los Angeles. The Rams suffered their

fourth-straight loss, their longest losing streak since 1966 and their first shutout since a 1978 playoff loss to Dallas.
The durable Harris, a 10-year veteran who has never had a serious injury, carried 18 times to raise his career total to 2,420 to break Simpson's record of 2,404. He scored on a 1-yard run for his 84th career touchdown, moving him past Jim Taylor into second place on the all-time list behind Jim Brown's record of 106.
After Harris' touchdown opened the scoring, quarterback Terry Bradshaw hit Lynn Swann with a 9-yard scoring pass on the opening play of the second quarter. Harris set up the score with a 50-yard run, his longest this season.

The 8-5 Steelers knocked starting quarterback Pat Haden from the game with an injured right shoulder; Haden was hurt after throwing an interception to linebacker Jack Ham.
The Steelers intercepted three passes off backup Dan Pastorini. Cornerback Mel Blount picked off two to raise his career total to 51 and linebacker Jack Lambert added the other.
The Rams managed two first downs in the first half, entering Pittsburgh territory only by recovering a fumble. Their only scoring chance died when Frank Corral's field goal attempt was blocked. At 5-8, Los Angeles will have its first nonwinning season since 1972.

Cardinals 27, Patriots 20
In Foxboro, Mass., rookie quarterback Neil Lomax fired a 33-yard touchdown pass to Roy Green with 33 seconds left, giving the St. Louis Cardinals a 27-20 victory over the New England Patriots.
The completion climaxed a 78-yard drive that was helped in the

final three minutes by an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty against the New England bench. The penalty moved the ball to the Patriot 48-yard line. With a third-and-8 situation at the 23, Green gathered in the pass at the 29 and raced down the left sideline for the game-winner.
The Patriots had tied the score with 2:54 left on Vegas Ferguson's 3-yard run that capped an 80-yard drive and John Smith's extra point. That erased the 20-13 lead St. Louis had taken with 9:11 left on Otis Anderson's 14-yard TD run.

Bengals 41, Browns 21
In Cleveland, quarterback Ken Anderson threw four touchdown passes, all in the first half, as Cincinnati defeated the Browns, 41-21.
Anderson, who completed 26 of 32 passes for 235 yards without an interception, connected on two scoring plays to Cris Collinsworth and once each to Pete Johnson and M.L. Harris. Johnson, who rushed for 105 yards, added touchdown runs of 1 and 11 yards in the fourth quarter.
Anderson increased his 1981 totals to 250 completions in 390 attempts for 25 touchdowns, both personal highs. Cincinnati improved its record to 10-3 and leads the American Football Conference Central Division.

The 5-8 Browns fumbled twice in the first period and Anderson made them pay both times. Dino Hall fumbled a punt away at the Brown 11-yard line, and three plays later Anderson hit Johnson with a 5-yard scoring pass. Fullback Mike Pruitt tumbled over the middle on the Browns' next possession, and two plays later Anderson lofted a 39-yard pass to Collinsworth to make the score 14-0.

Gnauck Takes 3 Golds As Gymnastics Conclude

From Agency Dispatches
MOSCOW — Maxi Gnauck of East Germany pulled off a gold medal triple Sunday to steal the thunder from the Soviet Union's domination of the 21st World Gymnastics Championships.
Looking for a sweep of all 14 titles after winning both team events and the two individual combined finals, the Russians managed only one victory from the four women's apparatus events and missed the gold in two of the six men's exercises.

But they still emerged with seven outright titles and a share in two others. East Germany had four golds and shared a fifth; China had two halves and Japan one.

Gnauck retained her asymmetric bars crown by scoring a perfect 10 for a total of 19,900 points. China's Ma Yanhong received a 9,900, which left her with the silver medal at 19,800. The Chinese protested the scoring, but to no avail.
Gnauck registered a total of 19,525 on the beam after notching a 9,900. Chen Yongyan of China was second with a 9,700 and a 19,295 total. Gnauck took the pommel horse competition over the Soviet Union's Stella Zakharova and East Germany's Steffi Kraker.

Li Yujun and Li Xiaoping won China's first gold medals ever in the men's pommel horse and floor exercises, respectively. Li Xiaoping scored a 10 in the pommel horse to equal the finish of East German Michael Nikolay. East Germany

took the gold in the vault when Ralph Peter Hemmann was awarded a 10 on one of his two jumps.
Alexander Dityatin of the Soviet Union won golds on the rings and parallel bars. Yuri Korolev, who took top honors Friday in the men's all-around competition, shared another gold with China's Li Yujun in the floor exercises. Alexander Trachev of the Soviet Union took the horizontal bar title with a 10.

Olga Bicherova, who a month ago would have been too young to compete, came of age in spectacular fashion Saturday, completing her program with a 10 on the vault to lead the Soviet Union to a 1-2-3 finish in the women's combined final.

Bicherova, who turned 15 on Oct. 26 and placed only 23d in the European championships, coolly headed the 36 finalists, which included teammate Davidova, the Olympic champion.
Trailing Davidova after the team competition with 38,950 carry-over points, Bicherova collected 39,45 for Saturday's four exercises to finish with 78,400. Maria Filatova (78,075) took the silver medal and Davidova (77,795) placed third.

The pressure was taken off Bicherova when Davidova made a disastrous start, falling on her backward twist dismount off the beam to register a disappointing 9,35 dropping her into third place and out of title contention.

A Ring-Wise Doctor Takes a Sobering Look at Ex-Champs' Comebacks

Ferdie Pacheco, M.D., is the boxing consultant for NBC Sports. He was Muhammad Ali's doctor for 15 years.
By Ferdie Pacheco
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The apparently endless comebacks from retirement by Muhammad Ali have brought about a dreary succession of attempts to return to the ring wars by other aging fighters.
They have also raised several questions.
When should a fighter retire? What dangers threaten an aging fighter? What are the effects of a long career? Why should a retired boxer stay retired? What can commissions and doctors do about fighters who can pass physical exams but should not box in professional bouts?
The simplest way of characterizing the aging process is the loss of elasticity, the ability to bounce back and recover from injury whether by natural causes, illness or trauma.

All organ systems are affected by this progressive loss of resiliency, perhaps none more than the brain and central nervous system. The rest of the body keeps pace, but the brain does not regenerate itself. Injury done to its tissues, added to normal aging, is multiplied. The downhill course of aging is accelerated.

Boxing is a young man's game. Until age 30 the body is on the upswing, getting stronger and stronger. From 30 on, with the loss of elasticity, resiliency is diminished — slowly, but progressively deteriorating until death.
A boxer who fights after 30 is helping nature along on the downhill course. A boxer who fights after 35 is accelerating this process. The quality of his life after 40 will not only be speedily downhill but will carry with it the physical marks of his mistake, the marks of his profession.
These trademarks, in the extreme, are called the punch-drunk syndrome.

Anyone who knows an old boxer can read them off: rolling gait, loss of balance, inability to think quickly, inappropriate speech patterns.
Most of these symptoms are present in all fighters who have stayed onstage too long.
How does a fighter incur these signs of brain damage? A quality boxer is in continuous training from his teens to his retirement, and if he is active he takes an average of 50 punches to the head daily.
The brain suffers minor concussions in a fight if the boxer has had to slug it out. Knockouts result in hemorrhages, small bleeding spots in the brain. These form tiny permanent scars in the brain — scars that, in time, will affect function if they are numerous and deep.
Flash forward to a boxer who has been lucky — and few are. At 30, he is in his prime. But, undetected, time is catching up. The small injuries, the loss of elasticity, now begin to mount, and the fighter can be observed to be slower, his reflexes dulled, his legs beginning to go. He cannot take a punch as well as he used to. Everybody sees it. After several sudden losses, he gets out of the fight game.
Consider those who are not lucky. Boxers who have been

champions and are considered heroes.
These unlucky ones fight past 35, deluded by their fans, their managers, their mirrors and their brains, which are not functioning in a way that allow them to make the correct judgments.
Surrounded by people who want them to fight for financial or other reasons and viewing new, raw fighters as easy picks, they return as worn remakes of every Hollywood B movie about boxing. These men are prime candidates for the punch-drunk syndrome, prime candidates to be pointed to by those who wish to eliminate boxing.

Well, why has Ali scheduled yet another comeback fight? His one for Nassau, in the Bahamas, against Trevor Berbick on Dec. 11? Why would a man like Joe Frazier — who fights this week in Chicago — try it again?
Is it money? Not really. Are they going anywhere in boxing? They've been to the mountaintop and are not likely to get there again.
No Winners
If not the money or the title, then what?
Fame and the spotlight are habit-forming. An old champion has to try it again. And nature meanwhile is accelerating the pace of his downfall.
It's a no-win situation, a bad boxing proposition. There is no gain, only loss, in the offing.
If, by disastrous mischance, the old fighter has been "off" for a year or more, the risks are dramatically multiplied. That is what happens in a retirement period.
The scars on the brain begin to bite into the brain tissue. Function is impaired. Speech is the most recognizable sign. Does Ali speak too fast as he spoke in 1977? There is a sad slowing of speech, sturring of words, slowing of the mental processes.

Trevino Wins Japan Golf
The Associated Press
IBUSUKI, Japan — Lee Trevino of the United States shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday to win a professional golf tournament here by a 4 strokes over Isao Aoki of Japan. Trevino's 72-hole total of 275 was 13-under.

Gerulaitis Is Winner Of South African Open
JOHANNESBURG — Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States won the South African Open tennis tournament Sunday with a 6-4, 7-6, 6-1 victory over unseeded compatriot Jeff Borwick. U.S. teenager Kathy Rinaldi beat South African Sue Rolinson, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, in a semifinal match and will meet fellow American Kathy Horvath in Monday's final.

In Sydney, Chris Evert-Lloyd defeated Martina Navratilova, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, to win a women's professional tournament. And in Milan, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia upset top-seeded American John McEnroe, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, Saturday to win a men's tournament.

'Bama's Bear Roars, Soft and Clear

By Dave Kindred
Washington Post Service
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — They didn't carry him off the field, because he's too old for that stuff, and he took precautions with his hound's-tooth hat, assigning a policeman to carry the lid to safety.
But make no mistake: Paul (Bear) Bryant loved this one like the sun. It was a long time. "For them to turn it around that way," Bryant said of his Alabama players who beat Auburn with two fourth-quarter touchdowns Saturday, "this is one of the greatest victories I've ever been connected with."
It was number 315. Harry Truman was president when Bryant began winning. Amos Alonzo Stagg won 314. 56 seasons. Bear's done it in 37.

He's done it by cheating (self-confessed), by brutalizing players (59 of 96 would-be Aggies quit before Bear's first game as Texas A&M's coach), by creating words of genius (his wishbone offense is winning while others' have died) and by knowing when time no longer can resist a good idea (he is 116-14-1 with integrated teams).
Mostly, he did it by being Bear. Good folks, as they say down here. Loved his mama, loved his papa, loves his kids. Puts down a bucketful of whiskey, but just good stuff. When the doctor told him this year to cut the cigarettes down to two a day, Bear thought he meant two packs.

Ain't nobody in Alabama who wouldn't bring the Bear a cake. A pretty blonde, maybe 20, brought one to his office two days ago, and you should've seen the Bear's eyes get real young. "Hell," he said when she'd left, "if this was 40 years ago, I'd have kept her 'stead of the cake."
We're going to get to the part where President Reagan calls Bryant, but it's important to note here that the Bear doesn't mumble any more.

Damn Yankees
Them damn Yankees. Every time they come carpebagging down here, they make a big deal out of Bear's mumbles. So he got sensitive about it. For a Ford truck commercial, they sped up the sound track so you'd know what he said.
Down here they understand every word, like it was written by God's finger on stone tablets, but Yankees say the coach is going over the hill and proof is he can't talk clearly.
He sure can now. At 68, with the go-ahead from the state leg-



Bear Bryant

islature to coach forever as long as Alabama doesn't pay him past 70, Bryant seems set on reaching victory No. 400.
"Gonna coach 'til they run me off," says Bryant.
"Gov. Carter called," Bryant said to Pat Dye, the Auburn coach who grew up in a little Georgia town below Augusta, not that far from Plains.
"Gov. Reagan?" Dye said to Bryant, thinking Bear got it mixed up.
"Reagan, too," Bryant said. "But I thought you'd appreciate Gov. Carter more."
Dye still wasn't sure. "The president called you?"
"Sure he called me," Bryant said, loud and clear, lifting his chest, near a mumble in sight.

Of course The Gipper called, as he should, for if he is looking for heroes, he needs't look any farther than Paul William Bryant, born on an Arkansas river bottom, a kid who played in the first football game he ever saw, wearing his only pair of shoes (with cleats hand-nailed in), a kid who wrestled a bear at 12, iron-fisted his way into "Bama's starting lineup and at 32 began a coaching career that would grow so rich in myth and drama he would define his profession.

Bryant said Reagan reminded him he attended one of Bear's practices in a tuxedo. "And I reminded him that I first saw him as a cub reporter, or on the radio, when I played in the Rose Bowl." That was Jan. 1, 1938.
As always, Bryant was modest in victory. Thanked everybody he ever dealt with. Thanked his players mostly. Said if he'd

planned it, he couldn't have planned it better than coming from behind late. "They're going to get behind sometime down the road, trying to make a living," said Bear.
"I oughta be carrying them off the field," he said. "I would have, if I was strong enough."
He'd go home now, he said. Watch the game on TV, if his granddaughters got the recording thingamajig working right. Have him his usual milk, bread and onions. Talk to some old friends along the way, too.

Thanking everybody, Bear took special care to mention special folks. "I'm thankful to the good Lord for the many wonderful people at Maryland, Kentucky, Texas A&M and here. Carney Leslie and Frank Moseley had as much or more to do with this as anyone. I wish they could have been here."
They are dead.
"Ernie Allen, with the Dallas Cowboys, had a heart attack recently. Frank McGowen helped in many ways and Marlin Moonenham — both of them have cancer. Ralph Gento is sick with something down in Florida. All these people make it more meaningful to me. I wish they could have been here."

Someone asked Bear's plans for the Cotton Bowl game with Texas on New Year's Day.
"Now, how in hell would I know my plans for the Cotton Bowl?" Bryant said, loud and clear still, "when I haven't even quit shaking from the end of this game yet?"
Everybody laughed, including Bear.

Transactions
BASEBALL
DETROIT — Traded Steve Kamin, outfielder, to the Chicago White Sox for Cliff Lumsby, outfielder.
HOCKEY
MONTREAL — Signed Larry Bernier to minor league affiliate, and Pat Duchesne to its player development department.
BASKETBALL
NORTH CAROLINA — Signed Larry Bernier to minor league affiliate, and Pat Duchesne to its player development department.
FOOTBALL
SEATTLE — Placed Ernie Harmon, quarterback, on the injured reserve list. Activated Vic Miller, safety, from the injured reserve list.
HOCKEY
CALGARY — Signed Karl Elfron, defenseman, to the Calgary club. The Calgary club will play six games and finish the club.
LOS ANGELES — Signed suspended Mark Messier, defenseman, to the Los Angeles club. Messier will play for team functions. Recalled Gene Karam, goalie, from the New Haven affiliate of the American Hockey League. Sent Jim Butterfield, goalie, to New Haven, pending his clearance of HIV, hepatitis.



Olga Bicherova

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